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CALIFORNIA.

Politics in California—Progress of the Campaign—Senator Broderick and Mr. Latham—Speech of Mr. Latham—Dr. Gwin Replying to his Colleague—The Republicans on Citizenship—New Quicksilver Mine—The Overland Mail—Troubles at Fort Smith with the Way Mails.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 25, 1859.

Political affairs continue chiefly to occupy public attention. In my last I gave you the substance of charges made on the stump by Senator BRODERICK, against his colleague, Dr. GWIN, and the Hon. M. S. LATHAM, Administration candidate for Governor—together with a synopsis of the letter of the Hon. FRANK TILFORD, vindicating Mr. LATHAM, and flatly contradicting BRODERICK'S assertions. The following synopsis of a speech made since then by Mr. L. will be interesting to many of your readers, as showing the temper in which the pending campaign is being conducted—interesting especially in view of the fact that both the parties have many personal and political friends at the East. The speech was made at Shasta on the evening of the 20th. In reply to BRODERICK'S charge that LATHAM had deceived him in the Senatorial canvass, and that he (B.) threw him overboard, because he had promised the Collectorship of this port to Judge TILFORD and another party, at the same time, Mr. L. said:

"Now, to strip the speech of Mr. BRODERICK of his rankling comments, the charge that he prefers against me amounts simply to this: That the reason why he saw fit to support WM. M. GWIN and not myself for the United States Senate was the fact that I had been guilty of a base and ignoble act—of having given a written recommendation to one of his friends for the distinguished position of Collector of the Port of San Francisco, and that after I had given it, to serve my own selfish ends and purposes, I had caused a friend to (as BRODERICK says) surreptitiously purloin this document from his possession. Gentlemen, I state to you, unqualifiedly, *that this is untrue in every respect.* It is untrue in the aggregate and untrue in every particular, so far as it reflects upon my character as a MAN and an honorable gentleman.

I will state, further, that during the excitement of the Senatorial controversy, when the charge was preferred against me, nearly twenty-four hours prior to the final action of the Democratic caucus, I met it promptly; I proved it to be an INFAMOUS LIE, and afterwards got a written statement of Judge TILFORD declaring that it was a *base falsehood* from the commencement to the end. Further than this: I am truly glad that in the controversy going on between Mr. BRODERICK and Mr. GWIN, (with which I have nothing in the world to do,) that he has seen fit to lug my name in, for it gives me an opportunity to free my skirts of the unjust, untrue and illiberal statements which his friends at times, and his press uniformly, have made against me. I have not the strength, to-night, or the means in my possession, (as the proofs are in Sacramento,) to place myself perfectly right before the people of California. But I promise you this: That upon the first day of August, (next,) in the City of Nevada, right upon the same spot and before the same audience that BRODERICK thought proper to assail me, I will tell the people of California all I know connected with the Senatorial contest, from the commencement to the end. [Tremendous applause.] I promise, in addition, that I will show up to the people of California *this jackdaw of public morality—this Magnus Apollo now preaching virtue*—that they may see whether he is entitled to all the honor and purity he arrogates to himself." [Great applause.]

Dr. GWIN delivered a speech at Yreka on Saturday night last, in which he thus bitterly retorts the offensively personal accusations preferred against him by his colleague:

"As to BRODERICK'S remarks about the Senatorial election, they are a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end. I know the main portion of his statements about LATHAM to be false. LATHAM was a victim to BRODERICK'S villainy in that contest. Under a garb of friendship he concerted a conspiracy against me that is without a parallel in this or any other State. He deceived me and then tried to ruin me; but I turned upon him and his minions, and will pursue them as long as I live. I acknowledge with shame, that, for a time, I was deceived by him; and I am willing to atone for it in sackcloth and ashes. To suppose he was my friend, was, of itself, a degradation that nothing but the passion engendered by a bitter contest could justify. He intended to defeat my nomination, while professing to be my friend, to the very moment when it was made in caucus. After his schemes had failed, he attempted to destroy me. I have abundant proof of these facts, and had prepared them for publication in Washington City two years ago last Spring. He heard of it, *and like a cowardly hound, begged quarter.* I was persuaded then to drop it by his solemn promise that he would publish an address to the people of this State, contradicting the vile slanders he had concocted against me. He then had some hopes of being a respected member of the Senate, and he knew that on the publication of the facts I had collected, he would be a disgraced man. Now he has hopes; he is infamous in trying, by falsehood and misrepresentation, to bring down others to his level. He also hates the Democratic Party, whose representatives in the State Legislature have branded him as the most infamous man that ever sat in the Senate; hence his falsehoods about LATHAM, our nominee for Governor, and his attempt to shift the controversy from me to him to injure his election. But this shall not avail him. I am no candidate, and the contest between us is personal, and outside of the party contests of the day. He does not in his speech attempt to disguise the fact that he was prostituting the high office that had just been conferred upon him, to monopolize the Federal patronage to pay his electioneering debts; whilst it is false that I intended, by any act of mine, to say or do more than to abstain from the contest for the Federal offices in this State, as I had said a thousand times before I had any intercourse with him.

He acknowledges he was in the market. His own election will, in my opinion, be proved to have been brought about by promises he never intended to perform, and other base acts that no one else would have resorted to.

He challenged me to this discussion. *We will see if he will challenge me again to meet him* after what I have said of him to-night, for me to expose to his face his robberies on the State and San Francisco treasuries, whence he got the plunder funds that he collected to spend, as he says, in favor of the Democratic Party—but in fact to procure his election to the Senate by bribery and corruption. The attacks of such a man fall harmless at my feet.

We have served two years together in the Senate. He has returned home disgraced and dishonored, while I hold a position in the Party that elected me, of which any man may be proud. He will slander and lie upon me. It is his vocation, and has been that of his minions for years, but I will survive it now, as I have heretofore. The more he abuses, the more firmly I will hold the confidence of my constituents."

As will readily be supposed these scathing remarks by Dr. GWIN have raised public feeling to fever heat. Most readers take it for granted that BRODERICK must and will challenge his colleague to mortal combat. I do not, however, anticipate any such result, for Mr. BRODERICK, although acknowledging the code, has assumed the ground, in the beginning of this campaign, that he will not fight. Personal collisions between friends of the respective parties, however, will be pretty sure to grow out of this fierce controversy.

The Republican Party here, through their County nominating Convention, has taken decided ground against the position of the Administration in regard to the impressment of adopted citizens of the United States into the military service of their native sovereigns. The Convention passed the following resolutions:

***Resolved*, That our Naturalization Laws are in no sense dependent upon, and have no relation to, international law, but are positive statutes of the nation constituting the terms of a contract between the nation and the naturalized citizen, by which we require the applicant for naturalization, under the solemnity of an oath, to renounce his allegiance and his obligation to render military service to any foreign prince or government, and pledge to him the protection of this nation in conscientiously complying with his oath and refusing such military service when demanded, and that it would be a monstrous cheat and oppression for this nation, after requiring such an oath of the naturalized citizen, to throw upon him alone all the burden of keeping his conscience and maintaining the rights of his new citizenship.**

***Resolved*, That naturalized and native-born citizens are equally entitled to the protection of our Government abroad, and that it is the greatest disgrace that has fallen upon our nation, that it spends its time and treasure in party wrangles at home, while it neglects to protect its citizens and to maintain its own dignity in foreign lands.**

The Anti-Lecompton Nominating Convention of this city has nominated LEONIDAS HASKELL and HENRY B. TRUETT, candidates for the offices of State Senators. The Convention adjourned till the 28th inst., when it is expected that candidates for the Assembly will be chosen. The Anti-Lecomptonites of Sonoma County, have nominated Gen. O. HINTON, for County Judge; whereupon he *Evening Bulletin* of this city remarks,

"Ten years ago, a certain Gen. O. HINTON was an extensive mail contractor in the State of Ohio, and was detected in the most astounding mail robberies ever brought to light in the United States. He was arrested and escaped, and, for months, eluded the vigilance of the officers, notwithstanding the most thorough pursuit ever known in that country. The whole police system of the State was aroused, rendering it impossible for him to pass from its borders. After several weeks of such vigilance, the wily fugitive was rearrested. But he had influential and wealthy friends, and a brother-in-law went his bail for $10,000. This bond Gen. O. HINTON forfeited, and escaped to California. Here he was pursued by Officer MILLS, of Akron, Ohio, and was followed from place to place in California and Oregon, finally escaping, if we mistake not, to the Sandwich Islands. At any rate, the officer was unable to arrest the fugitive, and returned, after a fruitless chase, to Ohio. If the candidate for County Judge in Sonoma County is the same Gen. O. HINTON, who robbed the mail in Ohio, it is to be hoped he will not be elected.

A new and valuable quicksilver mine was formally inaugurated with religious ceremonies (an old Spanish custom) a few days ago. This mine is situated twelve miles south from San José, in the cañyon of the Sierra Azul (Blue) or Santa Cruz mountains, through which flows the Capitancillos creek. The mine was discovered by a party of miners under a Mr. LAURENCEL, in January last. During the temporary absence of Mr. LAURENCEL, on a visit to the East, last Spring, it was worked upon a very small scale, but to a sufficient extent to test its value, and leave no doubt of its being sufficiently rich and extensive to repay amply the expenditures necessary for opening and properly working it. On the return of the proprietor, about two months ago, operations were commenced on a larger scale, and preparations made for the erection of furnaces, opening roads, etc. There are now fifty men employed in working the mine, and about thirty in putting up the smelting works and other necessary structures. At present the ores, which are rich and easily excavated, are carried down on mules from the mouth of the mine to the flat, a distance, as before stated, of a quarter of a mile. The smelting will be commenced about the 15th September next.

Cannot the Eastern Press help us a little in securing a needed reform in the Fort Smith, Arkansas, Post-office, where our Overland *way* mails are shockingly mixed up, so that we are constantly annoyed by finding letters designed for one place on the road carried beyond it, or left behind. Careful inquiry shows that the fault is in the office named. For heaven's sake have the Postmaster reformed out of office if he won't reform his administration of it. The evil has become too serious to be longer endured in patience.

Our city has just sustained another loss of $100,000—one of the legacies left us by the swindling city officials of former years. The case was this. In 1850 the Court of Sessions assumed the right to purchase public buildings and grounds, and bought a lot for the use of a county jail, paying therefor in scrip, an enormous price. Subsequently a jail building was erected at a cost to the contractor of about $10,000, and to the city of $100,000! Still later the scrip paid for the lot was pronounced void, for the reason that the Court of Sessions had no power to purchase. The original owner of the lot—a gambler named MOSES—then sold the lot again to SAMUEL B. MILLS, who brought a suit to eject the city. The latter, upon examining its deed for the property, found that it was without the name of MOSES signed to it,—and also that the deed had never been recorded! Of course the legal title therefore was not in the city, and the latter brought suit to compel the estate of MOSES to make a new acknowledgement,—and at the same time to stay the ejectment suit. In this suit the city has just been defeated,—so, we will soon be turned out of our jail, and our $100,000 have flown to the winds. This is a fair specimen of the sort of robbery that was constantly perpetrated at the expense of the city in former years.

A miner named GIBSON, took out of his sluices, last week, on Coyote Creek, near Vallecito, a seventy-ounce lump of gold mixed with quartz. After separating, there were forty ounces of pure gold. When first seen, the nugget had the appearance of any ordinary piece of quartz gravel; the gold was all encrusted with an iron-colored cement. Upon taking it up to remove it from the sluice as rubbish, the extraordinary weight attracted attention, and a little rubbing removed the cement and revealed the gold.

For the benefit of those who think we "grow" nothing out here but gold, permit me to say that the crop in Napa County for this season is estimated to be 8,000 acres of corn, 13,000 acres of barley, and 16,000 acres of wheat. Very little of the barley and corn will find a distant market, except when converted into pork. The wheat promises finely.

An affray occurred in a harvest-field, near the Francisquito Creek, San Mateo, on Tuesday, in which three brothers named LANGDON, and a man named COLLINS, were engaged. During the fight, a knife was used on the latter, who was severely wounded in the head, back and abdomen. It was supposed, immediately after the occurrence, that COLLINS could not survive his wounds, but it is now thought he may recover. There was a whisky-jug in that field.

A miner named PATRICK KELLY was killed at the Wilcox claim, on Musquito Creek, Butte County, on the 18th inst., by the caving of the bank.

ALBERT LEE, the colored man who shot and killed MALINE AGNES LEE, his wife, is slowly but steadily recovering.

A man named J. DONEGAN, fell off the bridge at San Leandro on Saturday, and was killed.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

By arrival of the *Frances Palmer* at San Francisco we have dates from Honolulu to the 30th June. An important official announcement in the Government organ apprises us that the late tariff which raises the duty on imported goods to *ten* per cent. *ad valorem*, will not be enforced till the *8th of September*, 1860, a year hence. All merchandise arriving prior to that date will be admitted under the present duty of *five* per cent. The decision of the Government in the matter shows a disposition to act honorably and fairly with its commercial interests, and the mercantile community at home and abroad heartily approve its course. I sent you the new tariff in a former letter.

A Honolulu paper also states that instructions are to be issued from the Treasury Department to the Collector-General of Customs—if, indeed, they have not already been forwarded—by which the rule will be established that spirituous liquors taken out of bond will pay the duty ruling when they are so removed, without any reference to the duty which such articles were liable at the time of their being bonded.

On the 30th of June there were no vessels under a foreign flag in the harbor of Honolulu. The volcano on Mount Loa was still in action at last accounts.

Com. PENDLETON, in the ship *Ivanhoe*, had sailed for Maiden's Island, south latitude 4° 15' west long. 155, which he intended to take possession of. Capt. BROWN, in the schooner *Manuakowai*, sailed for the same island, and ought to have reached it a week or two before the *Ivanhoe*. It is said that the island has one of the richest and largest guano deposits in the central Pacific.

A Mr. LEMLEY, a dry-goods merchant, in a fit of mental alienation, attempted his own life. He twice attempted to drown himself by jumping off the wharf, having previously thrown what money he had in his pockets into the water, but he was rescued. Conducted home, he fired two pistol shots at his head, but, the balls only glancing off the skull, he picked up a razor and cut his throat twice. The neighbors, hearing the shots, rushed in and procured medical assistance.

ABNER PRATT, United States Consul at Honolulu, has been for some time past seriously ill with the asthma. It was his intention to have visited San Francisco in the *Palmer*, but his health having improved a little, will defer it for a time. His place in his absence will be filled by T. T. DOUGHERTY as Deputy Consul. Mr. D. has long been connected with the Consulate.

The *Mississippi* was hourly looked for with the Japanese Ambassadors on board. The Hon. J. W. BOREEN, the United States Commissioner, contemplated a visit around the island of Oahu, in which he was to be joined by F. L. HAWKS, Esq., the Secretary of Legation.

NEW-YORK STATE FAIR.—The work on the Fair Grounds is progressing rapidly. The exhibition buildings are already far advanced. Application having been made by parties for the erection of buildings on the Show Grounds, at their own expense, the Committee on the arrangement of the grounds have been directed to assign places for such buildings—to be erected upon such plan as shall be approved by them. The Secretary has been empowered by the Executive Committee to receive proposals for the rent of refreshment stands within the inclosure. The railroads and steamboats will, as usual, carry free all articles designed for exhibition at the Fair. The Executive Committee are of opinion, from what they already know, that the approaching Fair will be one of the very best the Society has ever held. The New-England States, because of the facilities for reaching this locality, will be largely represented.—*Albany Evening Journal, Aug.* 18.

The Trustees of the Connecticut State Reform School announce that that institution is now ready to receive boys. It is to be hoped the lads committed to it will not follow the example of the youngsters at Westboro'.

Dreadful Tragedy in Cincinnati.

A MAN SHOOTS HIS WIFE IN THE STREET AND ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT SUICIDE—LETTERS OF THE PARTIES.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, Aug. 17, has the following:

Last evening occurred one of those terrible tragedies in real life, which, for fearfulness of intensity, surpass the conceptions of the dramatist, and reveal the terrible earnestness which often exists beneath an exterior the most frivolous and abandoned. We publish the facts in the order of their occurrence.

A young man, whose name it appears from papers found on him, is THOMAS EUGENE DE MARBAIS, has had a wife named BLANCHE living in a house of assignation on Plum-street, above Fifth. From his papers, and from his declarations to the Coroner, we learn that five times has he attempted to kill both himself and his wife. It would also appear that he married her, aware of her abandoned life.

The following note on him shows his desire to see her last evening:

"Send me word by the boy. May I come and see you? I await an answer on the corner. I cannot exist without seeing you. Let me come—must see you very soon. Oh, BLANCHE! BLANCHE! BLANCHE! BLANCHE! I am very repentant. Come! come! I cannot live without seeing you."

We can't say whether he sent a duplicate of it. About 11 o'clock last night he called at the house on Plum-street and desired to see her. She was up stairs in bed. She came down to see him, and he told her he wanted to walk out with her, and said he, "I am going to kill you." She said she wasn't afraid, and they went out.

The next known of them, the Reserve Corps of Policemen in the Ninth street Station-house were startled by two pistol reports at the corner of Plum and Eighth streets.

They immediately ran to the corner, and there saw DE MARBAIS and BLANCHE at the door of BROOKFIELD'S marble-yard. BLANCHE was sitting up quietly, while he was stretched at full length on the pavement, apparently dead.

Mr. WM DE BECK, of the County Auditor's Office, who accompanied the Police, caught a young man by the shoulder, saying: "I've got you, Sir." DE MARBAIS spoke up: "There is no one to blame but me; I did it." Policeman MCGREW went to BLANCHE, and assisted her to rise. She said, "I came out of the house to die." Then she exclaimed in agony, "Oh, my daughter! Oh, my daughter!" Mr. MCGREW asked her where her daughter was. She said she was with the Marsh Troupe, and upon being removed, as she was forthwith, to the Ninth-street Station-house, she took off a splendid jet cross, tipped with gold, kissed it, and desired it to be sent to her daughter ADELE.

Upon examining them at the Station-house, it was found that she was shot in the left breast, just above the nipple, and that he was shot in the right ear. The policeman took from him two three-inch pocket pistols, of Allen's patent, which he said he had purchased yesterday morning, and loaded for this express purpose.

As he was lying in the Station-house Dr. CARBY informed him of the probability of his recovery. He said, "If I live I want you to hang me for this damnable deed—for shooting the wife I love so well."

They were removed to the Hospital, where he said that before they came out of the house they had taken thirty grains of morphine, divided it into two portions, dissolved it in water and drank it.

BLANCHE is a young woman of beauty and has a sweet countenance. It is thought she is French.

DE MARBAIS is a young man of short stature, and we learn is or has been in the negro minstrelsy business.

The following papers were found in his pocket by Dr. CARBY. We think we have never seen any letter belonging to the literature of suicide and death more touching and remarkable, than this which we give first:

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 16, 1859.

MY DEAR WIFE:—Should you survive what is intended as your death blow, I trust you will forgive me for not being a better shot. To say I have loved you would be only to corroborate what all who know me, know full well. That I now love you better than ever this fearful step I give as proof. Death in preference to it(s) being said I caused you to live the life you are leading. We were happy until it was marred by intermeddling would-be friends, both in Philadelphia and this city particularly. I do not wish it to be understood that this letter is any way manner to exonerate me in the dreadful tragedy I attempt. It is simply to enlighten the few thousands who are ready to condemn unheard and untried the unfortunate ones of this cold world. It is unnecessary here for me to enter into the particulars of how we met and were married, as the certificate among our papers will certify to. I will simply say we knew and understood the importance of what we were about. When I could get work, I worked, and it was my great pleasure to give you all my earnings, little as they were. True, in the early days of our marriage you were true to me, and like an angel you never deserted me, though greater misfortunes than want. Now the public of this cold-hearted city refuses me employment, and we are comparatively destitute.

You prefer [here follow the words "No matter," with a mark of erasure through them.—REP.] My dear, dear BLANCHE, God forgive me. But death is now more preferable to me than life. Had I means, we could and would have lived happily together. I do love you, nay even adore and worship you even now, one, two, three, four or five hours previous to attempting this last (I hope) fearful act of my life. My God! would that I was able to take you from where you are. I would do it even now. There is one man holding a prominent (poor specimen of man) position who has pretended to be my friend. [A long flourish follows.—REP.]

The principal cause of my misfortune in this city is now a clerk in the [here follow the words with the mark of erasure through them, "principal store (Drug) on Fourth-street. His brains ought I to have blown out first. First Drug store on"] finest drug store on Fourth-street.

I leave him and the balance of my enemies to the remorse of conscience, which every true man feels when conscious of a mean action. Mean actions, their acts toward me, are, and have been, dastardly, mean and contemptible. 'Tis not because an individual has erred in early days, that he should be made to suffer ever after. So goes the people of Cincinnati. If a man does wrong once—not like the good Samaritan, help him up again; No, they trample him down, down, and never give him a chance to get a mouthful.

If I succeed, our baggage will amply defray all funeral expenses.

My wife's child is in good hands—unnecessary to mention where she is. Good-bye, dear mother. Forgive me, sisters dear. SISTERS CLARA and ELLA, forgive me for taking BLANCHE away in this manner, but I am so jealous of her that I PREFER HER DEAD. [Another long flourish.—REP.]

THOS. E. DE MARBAIS.

All my family papers, dating back to the year 1094, my mother's marriage certificate, and other papers, will show for themselves. Adieu to all.

II.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1859.

MY DEAR WIFE BLANCHE: I hereby certify that from this day I solemnly promise never to come, go, or seek you, wherever you may be, unless at your earnest solicitation.

Your husband until death and after if possible.

THOMAS E. DE MARBAIS.

[The following is the indorsement on the back of this note.—REP.]

62 Third-street. This is written at the solicitation of my own dear wife, I love better than life.

DE MARBAIS.

Ten minutes later.

She tells me if I love her as I should, I would blow her brains out. So I will this very night.

DE MARBAIS.

III.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, Aug. 4th, '59.

DEAR AND AFFECTIONATE SISTERS CLARA AND ELLA—Ere this reaches you we will have ceased to exist. Dear wife as well as myself have become tired—completely disgusted with this world. We therefore adopt these means of ridding ourselves of OUR ENEMIES, and our friends of a burden.

To Mr. EDWARD SCANLAN, my wife and self offer our best thanks for his many acts of kindness which, from time to time, kept me in the vain hope of one day being able to surmount our difficulty, instead of which I find my troubles daily increasing, no prospect of ever getting up again. We coolly, deliberately, and without any liquor aboard—we resolve to take that fearful step—suicide. Be it distinctly understood, not because we cannot live, or through fear of any mortal enemy—simply because we prefer death to a dishonorable life. All honest means have been deprived me of gaining a living, by the infernal maliciousness and jealousy of ——, ——, clerk with SUSS, ECKSTEIN & Co., corner Fourth and Vine street. Our sincere thanks are also due Mr. ——, ——, of Selves Building, and Mr. ——, ——. Both of these gentlemen have proven themselves men in every sense of the word. I leave behind me a few friends, but many enemies—enemies without just cause, whom I have never injured by word, deed, or act, unless it was by being forced to become a debtor. My few creditors are the only ones who will speak ill of me. Another gentleman I must mention here in the kindest manner possible—Mr. ——, ——, formerly bookkeeper for GEORGE LEWIS. He came to my assistance on several occasions, uncalled and unsolicited. He is now East among his friends and relatives. I would advise him to remain there. I seek death, because it is preferable to being subject to the scorn and contempt that fallen greatness generally is. I do not wish to appear vain when I apply the word great to myself. I wish it simply to be understood in regard to the commercial world, in which I once stood A No. 1. Again, death at this moment will be sweet, because I will be joined, on the road to that bourne from whence no traveler returns, by my most affectionate and good wife, BLANCHE. Oh, BLANCHE, may God forgive us as we forgive those who has offended us.

THOS. EUGENE DE MARBAIS.
and BLANCHE, his Wife.

IV.

SATURDAY, Aug. 13.

MY BLANCHE: My own dear wife good bye, adieu—God bless you and protect ADELE. I love you both better than life. Employment has been refused me, even for the pitiful sum sufficient to sustain life from day to day.

I have no friends; I feel I have lived too long; may God curse the English nation! —— now with ECKSTEIN. Think of me in your happy moments—farewell—God bless you, you are better off without me.

V.

Oh, BLANCHE! I love you, and you alone, I have been true—true to you, and you alone. I die hungry, but loving you truly and sincerely. Bye-bye, Mama, dear. Think of me occasionally. I left you happy and contented.

P. S.—At 2½ o'clock this morning the physicians thought it possible BLANCHE might recover, but no hopes that DE MARBAIS would.

From the Gazette of Aug. 18.

We have very little to add to yesterday's account of the facts in mediately connected with the tragedy of Tuesday night.

We learn that Officer MAINSTER, on Monday night, saw DE MARBAIS sitting on the steps of the assignation house on Plum-street, crying. He was asked what was the matter? He replied that his wife was in there, and was in the habit of going there. As he appeared to be in liquor, he was advised to go home, and he went off, saying that if matters did not change before the week was over there'd be a murder.

To gratify the numerous inquiries as to the history of DE MARBAIS, we present the following account, which we believe to be perfectly reliable. DE MARBAIS' father was a Frenchman, his mother an English or American woman. His parents were married in this country, and he was born at Baltimore. His father is dead, but his mother is now living in New-York, and was yesterday informed by telegraph of the critical condition of her son and of the tragic acts, of which it was the result. He was a druggist by profession, and understood his business well. About eighteen months since he married his wife BLANCHE, in New-York. She was at the time reputed to have been the mistress of a wealthy man in California, who had supported her in luxury and ease, for two or three years. DE MARBAIS was aware of her reputation, we learn, when he married her. Some time after his marriage he went to Philadelphia, where he was placed on trial for forgery, but was honorably acquitted.

Disgusted with Philadelphia, he returned to New-York with the intention of removing to the West. In New-York, he met a person who promised to find him a situation if he would settle in Cincinnati. He accordingly came to Cincinnati about a year ago, and was employed in SCANLAN'S drug store. Five or six months ago, the person who had found the situation for DE MARBAIS, being East, learned that DE M. had been tried there for forgery, and upon his return, he informed DE MARBAIS' employers that he should no longer consider himself responsible for DE M.'s conduct.

This remark eventuated in DE MARBAIS' losing his situation, and from that time dated his misfortune. Unable to get employment or the means of subsistence he would have starved had not his wife by her shame earned their bread. It is said that DE MARBAIS had a regular fisticuff fight with the "drug clerk" in the street, and charged his misfortunes upon him. And it is further said that this clerk followed DE MARBAIS with an unrelenting vindictiveness that kept him effectually out of work. Whether BLANCH'S beauty had anything to do with this, we can't say.

Read in the light which this account throws upon them, DE MARBAIS' letters are of a comparatively easy interpretation. The following sentence evidently refers to his trial for forgery:

"So goes the people of Cincinnati. If a man does wrong once, not like the good Samaritan, help him up again. No, they trample him down down, and never give him a chance to get a mouthful.'

A good deal of romantic talk was set in motion about this affair yesterday. It was said that he had been exiled from France, &c., &c. But our account comes from a source which entitles it to full credit. DE MARBAIS and his wife lay at the Hospital all day yesterday, without much change in their condition. They were kept asleep with morphine. Towards evening they grew worse, and at 11 o'clock there was but little hope of their recovery.

Mysterious Case.

A DOCTOR CHARGED WITH CUTTING HIS WIFE'S THROAT IN THE STREET.

From the Chicago Times, Aug. 17.

The examination of the charge against Dr. BENJAMIN F. ROYAL, of attempting to cut his wife's throat, took place before Esquire MILLIKEN yesterday afternoon. The accused is a man about 45 years of age, a native, we understand, of Lynchburgh, Va., and who once occupied the position of a surgeon in the United States army. Mrs. ROYAL is said to have once been an actress. She did not appear in Court. The evidence goes to show that they lived happily together, and possessed much affection for each other. It does not appear that any ill feeling ever existed between them; indeed, there is an utter absence of any and all motive which should have led the accused to commit the assault with which he stands charged. The case is involved in no little mystery. Below, we give all the evidence taken on the examination which is of any importance:

John Rathbone, sworn—Saw Royal and wife walking along the south side of Quincy street together between Wells and Clark; it was about 8 o'clock P.M.; she went through a gate; he went up to the gate; she came out and walked behind him; as she turned to leave him he took hold of her, and they had a struggle together; she screamed three or four times, and then said, "Let me go—I'm dying; Doctor, let me go—I shall be dead soon;" I started to go to them; before I reached the middle of the street he let go of her; as soon as he let go of her, she caught a portion of her dress and held it to her neck, and ran towards Wells-street; I lost sight of her in Wells-street; Dr. Royal walked towards Clark-street; I followed Mrs. Royal to her house; the girls there were running for a doctor, and said she was bleeding to death; Mrs. Mary Jenkins was there, I think; it was only about three minutes after I had seen her in the street; Joseph Tait was with me, on Quincy street.

Dr. Calvin M. Fitch was called to see Mrs. Royal; found a wound in her neck, a little below the angle of the jaw; from the appearance of the wound, my opinion is that it is very improbable that it was done by herself; it is one of the most dangerous places to inflict a wound.

Alex. E. Guile, sworn—Does business at the corner of Wells and Adams; saw Dr. Royal on the 27th of July, a number of times; was returning from supper about 7½, and coming towards Wells-street on Quincy, I met Dr. Royal and his wife coming toward Clark-street; she was about two steps in advance of him; she said, "Good evening, Mr. Guile;" I said, "Good evening," and passed on; Dr. Royal did not speak; heard of the stabbing about five minutes afterward; Dr. Royal always spoke to me when we met before that; I wondered why he did not then; had known him and his wife about three months; discovered nothing unusual in her appearance on that occasion except her speaking to me; have never heard of any difficulty between Dr. Royal and his wife prior to that occasion.

Cross-examination.—Had seen them before that almost every day; they appeared very kind and affectionate toward each other; the walk where I met them is six feet wide; they had just come off a part of the walk which is only three feet wide; perhaps three steps off.

Oliver S. West—Arrested defendant for this offence at No. 107 Jackson-street, at his daughter's, found him lying on a bed, and said, "Good evening, Doctor;" he said, "Good evening;" I then said, "I have come for you;" he said, "Yes, I know what you want—I know all about it—but I am as innocent as a child unborn:" I said I knew nothing of it; we went out of doors, he took my arm, and we walked towards the armory; he said, "You'll allow me to stop and see Mrs. Royal, won't you?" I replied, "I don't know—I'll think of it;" he said he had been down town to Wright's, taking a dish of ice cream, and upon his return, at the corner of Adams and Clark streets, he met his daughter, and she said, "Oh, pa, some one has cut ma's throat, and for God's sake don't go home—don't go down there!" that he then went to his daughter's, on Jackson-street, where I found him; he stated that he was not present when his wife was injured, knew not how it occurred, and was entirely innocent; I asked a lady at Mrs. Royal's if he might see her; word came that he might come in; I went in with him; he said I needn't come in the bedroom; I told him I must go where he did; he went in and sat down on the bedside; she put her hand up on his forehead and pushed off his hat; she lay with her head turned; she put his hand on his forehead and cried; she commenced crying when he came in, but said nothing; he said "Now you can see for yourselves I am innocent," and he repeated this two or three times; he then said to her "Don't be excited, keep quiet—now don't be excited, keep quiet. it will all be right." When I first told him my business he asked if she was dangerously hurt; I answered, "They say it's not dangerous, she'll recover—they think the wound is not mortal." He said something like "I am glad of that." I don't remember the words precisely. He said, during the conversation, that he loved his wife as well as any man could love his wife. I took him to the lock up. I stood close to the bed in the room with the defendant and his wife; Mrs. McIntyre stood back of me; I said to him, "Come, doctor, we must go," and I took hold of his elbow; then his wife took his hand, or he took hers, I don't know know which, and he put his face to hers; didn't see what was done.

The examination was here closed. Bail was required in the sum of $1,000 to appear before the Recorder's Court to answer for an assault with intent to kill.

Another Trouble at Sing Sing State Prison.

From the Sing Sing Chronicle.

The following rather extraordinary letter has been addressed to C. B. WHEELER, Esq., our Town and Village Collector, by the Agent and Warden of the Sing Sing Prison:

SING SING PRISON, Friday, Aug. 12, 1859.

The non-resident contractors in this prison, complain very much of the illegal assessment and levies which are made upon their property, and desire me to forbid you to come upon the premises of the State, for any purpose connected therewith, or to take away any of their property, and with the desire of bringing a troublesome question of long standing to an issue, *I hereby forbid your coming upon the State Prison grounds in the capacity of Collector of Taxes*, with intent to levy upon or take away any property belonging to non-resident contractors, or from otherwise annoying them in the prosecution of their business in this Prison.

Yours, &c.,

WM. BEARDSLEY, Agent and Warden.

To C. B. WHEELER, Esq.

Attorney-General TREMAINE has given his opinion that the property of the Contractors is taxable here. We understand that Collector WHEELER has been to the Prison and levied upon some of this property since receiving the above note from the Agent, so we suppose the matter will be tested in the Court of Appeals as soon as possible.

PERSONAL.

A young clerk belonging to a store in Market-street, Philadelphia, was very much exercised on Thursday, by the supposed loss of a $1,000 check that had been given to him to deposit. On receiving the check he placed it for safe keeping between the cases of a large silver watch, which he had in his pocket, and then started for the bank, which was in the upper part of the city. On the way up he met with a friend, with whom he conversed until reaching the bank. On entering he walked up to the counter and commenced to search for the check, but all his pockets were empty and no check could be found. Back he goes to the store, and with tears in his eyes related his loss, and while in this state of mind some one asked him the time of day. The act of pulling out his watch brought to mind the check, and on opening the case, it was found safe.

A Newburyport paper takes credit for that town in this regard: "Among the notable men who were born or who have lived in Newburyport, are the Rev. Drs. Tyng and Spring, of New-York; Jacob Little, the New York broker who 'breaks' so often; Prof. Parsons, of Harvard College; Col. Albert Pike, the eccentric poet, of Arkansas; the Hon. Caleb Cushing and Lord Timothy Dexter, the genius who made a fortune by shipping warming pans and mittens to the West Indies, and once wrote an illiterate book without punctuation, but with several pages of points at the end, with directions to the reader to 'salt and pepper as he chused.'"

The descendants of John and Mary Reed, most of whom are located in and around Taunton, Mass., held their annual meeting Aug. 17, at the old homestead, near Taunton. The patriarch of the family, John Reed, 83 years old, presided over the day's proceedings, which were of a most agreeable variety—singing original hymns, sermonizing, feasting, toast-giving, speech making, playing ball, pitching quoits, swinging, the reading of sundry poems, and a number of humorous reports. Altogether it seems to have been an exceedingly pleasant occasion.

The Lowell *Vox Populi* says: "The golden wedding of Joel Adams, Esq., President of the Prescott Bank, and his lady, came off at Lowell Island last Saturday evening. About seventy-five friends of the parties were present and enjoyed themselves highly in feasting, talking and singing. Mr. Adams is 76 years of age, and Mrs. A. 73. Upon this occasion, Mrs. Adams wore the same white satin skirt in which she appeared at the original wedding. She was dressed as a youthful bride, with boquets, &c."

Joseph S. Tillinghast, a New-Bedford Quaker, visited the huge Methodist Camp-meeting at Martha's Vineyard a day or two ago, gathered all the children together under the shade of a big tree, made them an address, and then distributed upwards of four hundred juvenile books among them. One of the Massachusetts newspapers calls this "a most gratifying evidence of the possession of a true spirit of genuine Christianity."

The other day Mrs. P. Terry, of West Dennis, Mass., having been slandered by Mr. J. Baker, met him in the highway and administered to him a severe flogging. The slander related to the alleged extravagance of Mrs. T. in having too much cloth in her dress and too many adornments of gold. The Barnstable *Patriot* understands "that Mrs. Terry has the sympathy of the community in which she resides."

One Dr. James Irvin Boyd writes from South Carolina to the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, expressly to assure the Democracy of Wisconsin that Northern delegates to the Charleston Convention, will not be shot down by infuriated Southerners immediately upon making their appearance. Moreover, Dr. Boyd asserts that the better class of men in South Carolina are not in favor of Secession.

The following is the faculty of the new Methodist College established at Valparaiso, Ind.: The Rev. C. N. Simms, President and Professor of Ancient Languages; Francis D. Carley, Professor of Mathematics; Mrs. Dena A. Carley, Teacher; Mrs. Frances Loomis, Teacher of the Preparatory School; Mrs. S. A. Moore, Assistant; Mrs. Carrie Liscomb, Teacher of Music.

Mr. William Spooner, of New-Bedford, recently found in the garden of Mr. Irenus Gooding, of Malden, a two-penny copper coin; on one side is the word "Masathvses," with a pine tree in the centre, and two rows of dots around the tree; on the other side are the words "Newengland, 1662, II," circled with two rows of dots.

A well-known literary man of Vienna, M. Bauerle, and his wife, it is stated, have been for some days missing, and nobody knows anything of their whereabouts. In consequence, the publication of the chief theatrical paper of that city, which was edited by M. Bauerle, has been interrupted.

An English paper says: "There is not the slightest foundation for the statement put forward by a High Church paper that the Bishop of Exeter intends resigning his bishopric. His lordship, who is 82 years of age, is in perfect health, and has lately been discharging his duties as a canon residentiary of Durham Cathedral."

The London *Inquirer* says: "The author of *Adam Bede* is Miss Maria Evans, of Coventry, a lady well known as the translator of Strauss' *Life of Jesus*, and the writer of some of the ablest theological papers in the *Westminster Review*."

A self-constituted Committee of gentlemen in Baltimore have just collected a purse of $718 for the relief of the family of Mr. Geo. H. Hand and his son, who, a few days since, were killed by lightning, leaving their family in destitute circumstances.

Mrs. Aaron V. Brown, widow of the late Postmaster-General, has presented the Tennessee Historical Society with a valuable collection of books, embracing twenty-one volumes of American State Papers, running from March 3, 1789, to March 3, 1833.

The Germans in Cincinnati are organizing a "Blouse battalion" for military drill. All the men wear the blouse. Several hundreds have already joined the organization.

Sir

A RELIGIOUS ROMANCE.

Denouement of the Starr Abduction.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Aug. 13, 1859.

Religious romance grows fashionable these days. Does not a branch of the Anglican aristocracy make it a *specialité*? And PUSEY is its prophet. The antique austerities and sincerities live no longer in the faith of reason. Piety must take on a purple haze to be patronized, and martyrdom is rapidly being metamorphosed into melodrama.

Latest on the calendar of sentimental saints is Miss ELIZABETH STARR, whose adventures in the pursuit of a convent under difficulties have recently been much occupying the Canadian papers. This case (hardly a *cause celèbre*) presents the curious spectacle of a Bishop, Priests and Nuns in Montreal, Toronto, and Toledo (Onio,) combining to aid (if not induce) a young lady to elope from those who had loved and sheltered her for twenty one years, and carrying on a system of dissimulation towards the young lady's parents and towards the public. The really startling part of the somewhat farcical affair is, that a young person may be spirited away from her home and kept concealed within convent walls without the possibility of her parents ever learning anything of her whereabouts. A curious vista to open up, indeed!

The *Minerve* (Montreal) of this morning publishes an extended reply to the lengthy statement of Mr. and Miss STARR, made public two or three days ago, and as the communication evidently emanates from the *Seminaire*, it, of consequence, carries official authority. We have thus had versions of the affair from the Seminary here, from the Palace at Toronto, and from the cloister at Toledo, in addition to the accounts of the young lady herself and her father. As this is probably all the information the public is likely to get, it may be worth while resuming the salient points of the case, and thus have done with it forever.

A tangled web do both parties make of it. The lengthy communication of the young lady does not impress one with a violently flattering opinion of her mental character, while the statement of her father gives one a somewhat low estimate both of his sense and his taste. On the other hand, a thorough sifting of the evidence on both sides leaves on one's mind the decided impression that the highest dignitaries of the Catholic Church of Canada—Bishop CHARBONNEL, of Toronto, and M. GRANET, Supérieur of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, in Montreal, included—have been guilty of systematic mendacity, in order to cover up a plot originally and in itself most foolish and unnecessary. Added to the thousand-fold intricacies of mutual contradiction, the papers here have taken up the matter as a convenient horse on which to hang a fresh installment of No-Popery eloquence, whence has resulted a perversity and preposterousness of platitude that verges on the infinite!

Leaving these mutual prevarications to kill each other, what little kernel of fact may be in the case—what actually *inheres*—let me most concisely state.

Imprimis, a calm statement of facts will go cruelly to reduce the romantic proportions of the first version to a much more common-place matter, and show that the approbation of the public has been challenged in behalf of very indifferent performers. Not since my last perusal of the 'Bloody Cutter of the Spanish Main" has it been mine to read a more thrilling scene than that depicted by the Detroit *Tribune*, on the occasion of Mr. STARR finding his daughter in the convent at Toledo. *Audite*: "In passing a side-door, which was partly open, his quick glance discovered his long-sought daughter [my long-lost chy-ild!] stretched upon a sick-bed. In a moment he sprang to her side and clasped her to his arms. So wasted was she that he could scarcely recognize his beautiful child of six weeks before! She, in her turn, was overjoyed to see him. He immediately turned upon the Superior, who stood transfixed with astonishment, and vented upon her his long pent-up, &c. She stammered out an excuse, &c. But the father was too full of joy to waste time in bickerings there, and so, receiving a portion of her clothing, hastily gathered up by the affrighted nuns, he left the convent with the prize he had been seeking day and night for six weeks with an agony of anxiety that only parental love can experience!"

And now for the narration: Some two months ago the family of the Hon. LEANDER STARR, of Montreal, was plunged in distress on finding that a daughter, beautiful and highly educated, had risen in the morning, ere her parents were awake, and gone out, leaving a note, saying she had felt it her duty to God to leave her parents and seek religious peace in conventual life.

The blow was most sudden and unexpected, and the hearts of both mother and father were almost crushed by the bereavement. He set forth in quest of her. He applied to the Roman Catholic Bishop for leave to search the convents: it was granted, readily, courteously. But the search was unavailing. Two or three days passed. Another letter came. The daughter was happily placed, she said, where, forgetting the world, she could devote herself wholly to the service of God. Search for her would be useless. Renewed search was made. The Bishop was requested to examine the priests of the Seminary. Mr. STARR was satisfied that without the connivance of some of the religious orders here this mysterious flight would never have occurred. The examination was promised, but no satisfaction obtained. He returned again and again to the convents. He showed the nuns the portrait of his daughter.

They denied all knowledge of any such lady. To Quebec he went, searching through convents and nunneries, but with no better success. At last certain clues were picked up, and Mr. STARR started westward. At Toronto several of his friends had interviews with Bishop CHARBONNEL, entreating him to give information on the subject. He knew nothing, could ascertain nothing, was his reply. Six weeks did he travel all about Canada, searching every convent and nunnery to find her. On reaching Toronto, however, Mr. STARR obtained some new and important information, and finally a letter reached him from his daughter, requesting him to come and remove her from the convent at Toledo, Ohio, where she then was. Thither, accordingly, he proceeded and found her, though under circumstances somewhat less intense than described by the Detroit romancer.

And, now, to go back. Miss STARR, it seems while resident in Paris some years since, was led to doubt respecting the religion of her fathers; and two years ago, while in London, England, she took the requisite steps, and was received into the Catholic Church. Meanwhile she attended Protestant churches with her parents, and "there partook, with them, of the holy communion;" thus leading them to believe she was still a Protestant—a course she pursued under the direction of her "spiritual adviser."

On returning from England, and while in Toronto, she, in May, 1858, put herself in communication with the Catholic ecclesiastics of that city, making the acquaintance of Bishop CHARBONNEL, and explaining to him her wishes to become a Catholic and a Carmelite nun. He "was charmed to make her acquaintance, and described to me the dress of the Carmelites," &c. But would her parents consent? she would ask herself. Should she flee from them? A case of conscience, indeed! Reverend spiritual adviser "gave no positive answer, but remained outwardly passive, I knowing from my own observations he encouraged it." "I stated my object in becoming a Catholic was also to become a nun, and I was perfectly certain my parents would never consent to it. Then, he said, *it was my duty to leave them!*"—*Miss Starr's Letter.*

On the removal of the family to Montreal, Bishop CHARBONNEL gave her a letter to M. GRANET, Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice here, who in turn became her secret spiritual adviser. Meanwhile her desire to become a nun—to become a Carmelite, the severity of whose discipline seems strangely to have struck her imagination—was hotly augmenting,

> For she *would* be a nun,
> And she *should* be a nun!

And shall we not further the holy desire? Here was surely "the holy audacity of duty, the radiant fervor of a converted soul," as *La Minerve* beautifully paints it. But where to find a convent! The only Carmelite *maison* in America is at Baltimore—and there are disputes there! To Paris, accordingly, Bishop CHARBONNEL proposes that she shall go. Money, too, shall not be wanting. As Miss STARR puts it, "the Bishop said he would pay my expenses across the Atlantic, and I had better save my own money for the convent in Paris." Miss STARR further states that she acted entirely under the advice of Superior GRANET. Superior GRANET's advice went towards her removal temporarily to Toledo, where is a branch of the Grey Nun Sisterhood—a safe retreat, where she would be free from "the dangers that surrounded her in her own family." It shall be only temporary, though—till arrangements can be made with the Carmelites in Paris. The Bishop wrote to Paris to arrange with the Carmelites there, and had quite intended to send me there in a few weeks. He had a long talk with me about it, did all he could to encourage it, and gave me a little book and a medal."—*Miss Starr's Statement.*

At six o'clock on the 28th May—the very morning of the day she became twenty-one years of age (and the father calls attention to the fact that all the arrangements for her flight were concocted while she was still a minor, though the *actual* abandonment of her parents did not take place till 6 o'clock of the day she became of lawful age)—Miss ELIZABETH left the parental roof, spiritual adviser GRANET waiting with railroad ticket and money—money to pay expenses from Toronto to Toledo. Thither she fared her solitary way, with prospect of the Carmelite heaven constantly brightening. But what of parental anxiety? She was, she avows, kept informed at Toledo by the priests, her correspondents, of all that passed regarding her parents' searches and the painful anxiety they were suffering. Superior GRANET's advice went clear that "I should not write to my parents until I was safely landed on the other side of the water."

Of Miss STARR's sentiments while in the Toledo Asylum, one gathers a few hints from her own letters to the priests in Montreal—letters which the *Minerve* of to-day first makes public.

But a change comes o'er the spirit of her dreams—change which she depicts in her subsequent statement.

"I did not experience the sympathy I had hoped to find in those who were espoused to Jesus Christ. I was left sometimes nearly a day without being spoken to, and the cold-heartedness of those sisters made my life miserable, and I did not find them actuated by loving dispositions, and I soon was taught that it was not necessary to be in a convent to become religious, and that God had created me to be in the midst of this world's temptations, a good Christian girl, to be faithful to Him, and affectionate to my parents."

To her mother, accordingly, she wrote, under cover, to Superior GRANET, of Montreal. By that gentleman it was retained. Other communications—same fate. Finally, she was forced to send a letter to her father, "through a private and secret channel," as she felt sure the nuns would never have forwarded it to him, unless under cover to a priest in Montreal.—*Mr. Starr's Statement.*

Here is the letter, on the receipt of which her father immediately set off to the "rescue:"

"I hope when you have read this letter you will forgive me and receive me to your arms once more. No one knows I am thinking now of writing to you, so pray be cautious of what you do. Dear papa, my health prevents me from staying here. I am convinced God does not intend I should remain, and if you will receive your mistaken child, I am ready to return to you whenever you will come for me, and I will try to be a Christian child to my parents and faithful to my God. In the first place, as to mamma and LEANDER, when they went the first time to the Grey Sisters of the General Hospital in Montreal, a sister was looking at them through the key-hole, and as she is now the Superieure here, she would at once recognize them; but she has not seen you, and if you come for me get out of the cab some distance below the convent and ask the cabman to tell you where the convent is; then you will open the gate at the end of the convent garden; arriving at the door, ask to see the Sister Superieure. If the servant asks your name, do not give it to her; but if you cannot avoid it, give some other name. You will be shown into the parlor, and as my bedroom is next to it, I will open the door while they are telling the Superior you are here. *She must not know I wrote this*; but it must appear as if you found me by accident."

On the 28th of May, Miss STARR left her home for the convent; on the 11th of June, her father found her in Toledo;—six weeks' flight!

What can you make out of all this? That Mr. LEANDER STARR has a daughter predisposed to the Church called Rome, is admitted on every side. Since she was fifteen, (that is, for six years,) she avows she had nourished the thought of becoming a Carmelite; her "health failed her for the exceeding desire she had to be a Carmelite." Thus the preposterous rubbish at first current as to the "plots of wily priests," &c., vanish into thinnest air. Further: her putting herself in communication with the ecclesiastics of Toronto and Montreal, was of her proper motion. But this, too, seems clearly established—and here lies the *gravamen* of the whole charge—that Bishop CHARBONNEL and Superior GRANET did encourage and manage the flight of this young lady. If they did not actually devise it, (which is not so clear,) they yet fell in with and furthered all the silly whimsies of a sentimental girl laboring under romantic notions of the duty which faith imposed. Their conduct displays throughout a painful imbecility.

Surely, his lordship might, without putting himself to any great trouble, have told the girl's parents that she was in the habit of paying clandestine visits to his *sanctum*. Such is the view the young lady herself now takes of it. In the postscript to her recent communication, she writes:

"I fear I did not explain to you quite fully, that I did most earnestly request the Bishop and priests to keep my secret most sacredly, for fear of your preventing me from becoming a Catholic and a nun, but now that I am convinced of my error, I think it was extremely wrong in the Bishop or his priests to be so disgusted by my wishes. It was their duty to face the opposition and to inform you of my whereabouts, no matter what the consequences might be."

It is surely not beyond the bounds of charity to come to this conclusion, and I have it from Mr. STARR that Archbishop HUGHES remarked to him in emphatic terms, "I care not, sir, *what* your daughter told the priests. It was their duty to investigate its *truth*, and inform her parents!"

To this point the official communication in the *Minerve* makes most jesuitic reply—slyly sliding off to side issues. I think I never read a more subtle specimen of what may be achieved by hovering in the twilight between the *suggestio falsi* and the *suppressio veri*. And this is what it calls "defending before the tribunal of public opinion men who have acted in the serene tranquility of their conscience, under the eye of God!"

This escapade rises to larger significance than properly attaches to it, from the fact that it is a sample of a somewhat frequent occurrence in Canada. The superior ability of the *religieuses* as teachers is an inducement for many parents to put their daughters under their instruction, and the sweetness of character of the Sisters is frequently the means of wooing susceptible young ladies into conventual life. I was present in a music-store, recently, where a gentleman was purchasing a piano, and he informed me that it was in order to try and lead off his daughter's mind from a romantic but deep-rooted desire to become a nun.

The right of proselytizing by moral means cannot be denied. It lies at the basis of religious freedom. But this diabolic interference with the most sacred precincts of the human heart, can produce nothing but a horrible jangle, and confounding of all relations. I have read much blasphemous nonsense recently as to the "glory of God," that will accrue from such conversions. But there is a maxim of DE MAISTRE, the most earnest, as well as the most eloquent exponent of Catholicism, which comes to my mind, and which commend to the attention of the hierarchy. 'The Church is in need of truth, and is in need *but* of that."

As to the young person who has occasioned all this excitement, she still avows her attachment to the Roman faith. Addressing her "dear papa,' she observes, "I wish also to say, that I have not the least idea of renouncing the faith I have lately found, and although having acted indiscreetly in the manner I took to become a Catholic, I nevertheless believe firmly in the doctrines." It is evident, also, that she has no indisposition to be considered at once *fidèle* and fashionable, and festoon her religion with a graceful fringe of romance. And it is a significant fact that her first movement on forsaking the pomps and vanities of the world was to retire to the pious seclusion of Saratoga!

On the whole, the melodrama is not of the first order—perhaps rather a romance *manqué*. And it may be the conviction of the reader, as it is of the writer, that *le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle*. W. S.

THE FOURTH OF JULY IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

Intetnational Courtesies—An Extraordinary Ball—Brazilian Belles and Brazilian Diamonds.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Saturday, July 9, 1859.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

For the past four or five weeks all the *bon ton* of Rio de Janeiro have been in the greatest state of excitement making preparations for the grand ball, given on the 4th inst., by the American citizens of this city in celebration of the Eighty-third Anniversery of their National Independence.

The undertaking of a national ball in a foreign land is one fraught with no small degree of responsibility, more especially when given by so limited a community as the American residents of Rio; but if the reports of the various journals are to be relied upon, as well as the general satisfaction expressed by all the invited guests, it certainly was the best managed and most brilliant affair of the kind which has heretofore taken place in Brazil.

Any person who has had experience in a Portuguese country can readily imagine the difficulties attending the issue of some 1,500 invitations to a community indexed in the directory by their first names, and nearly all of which commence with either José, Antonio, João or Pedro, and have all four of these, with some two or three others, intermingled before arriving at the name you are in search of. The Invitation Committee, comprising several of our most prominent citizens, including his Excellency, Mr. Meade, the United States Minister Plenipotentiary; Mr. Dillon, Secretary of Legation; Mr. Scott, United States Consul; Mr. Noah, United States Naval Agent: Major Ellison, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Don Pedro II. Railroad, and Mr. Robert C. Wright, managing partner of the old-established house of Maxwell, Wright & Co., were most untiring in their exertions, and particularly careful in the selection of their invited guests, who were all members of the most aristocratic circles. Out of the 1,500 invitations issued including the Consular and Diplomatic Corps, only about fifty were absent, and although his Majesty the Emperor, by receipt of the news of the death of the King of Naples (who was a brother of the Empress) was compelled to decline the politely tendered invitation of the Committee, he nevertheless waived the customary restriction upon his Court and permitted them to attend, all of whom were present, including the Ministry.

The morning of the 4th broke upon us with a light drizzling rain, which passed off about noon, but left a most agreeable temperature, particularly adapted for dancing.

For the first time in twenty years we found ourselves, much to the regret of all, without a single man-of-war in port as representatives of the nation; our squadron, comprised of three brigs, being detained at the River La Platte watching the movements of URQUIZA and his war with Buenos Ayres.

The day previous, Rear-Admiral Sir STEPHEN LUSHINGTON, commanding the British squadron, addressed the following communication to his Excellency Mr. MEADE, the contents of which will no doubt be gratifying to our people at home:

ON HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE H. M. S. LEOPARD, RIO DE JANEIRO, July 3, 1859.

His Excellency the Hon. R. R. Meade, Envoy Ext'y, &c., &c., of the United States.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that although there are no national vessels of the United States in the harbor, I have given orders to all the squadron under my command to "dress ship" on the 4th inst., and it is my intention to fire a salute of 21 guns from my flag ship in honor of the anniversary of the independence of the United States.

I have the honor to be, &c., &c.,
STEPHEN LUSHINGTON, K. C. B.,
Rear-Admiral commanding H. B. M. Forces.

To this mark of attention, Mr. MEADE replied, returning thanks in the most courteous terms. The Brazilian squadron also decorated their vessels and fired a national salute, while the *Correio Mercantil*, the most respectable journal of this city, on that day gave its readers a biography of GEORGE WASHINGTON, and a history of the Revolution of 1776, alluding to the United States as the "greatest nation of America." All these civilities tend to strengthen the bond of unity between this Empire and our glorious Republic, and will, no doubt, be highly appreciated by the authorities and our friends in the United States.

The rooms engaged for the occasion were those of the "Club Fluminense," the largest and most fashionable in the city. They are composed of four separate dancing-rooms with the music in the centre. Two bands were employed, a military and a quadrille band, the latter being equal to any I have ever listened to in Europe or at home, and comprising some sixty musicians. The decorations were superb; the exterior of the building during the day being covered with flags of all nations, and at night brilliantly illuminated with variegated lights. On entering, a canopy was formed over the door composed of various foreign flags with the Union Jack suspended from the centre; inside the hall and facing the door was a tableau of Brazilian and American flags, at the foot of which were placed large silver vases filled with flowers. The staircase, along which were stationed the Reception Committee, whose duty consisted in chaperoning all ladies to their parlor, was also illuminated with jets of gas and decorated with signals. On entering the first or grand saloon, the *chef d'œuvre* of the artist was visible in the shape of a gorgeous tableau of flags, Brazilian, French, English and American, (among the latter, a beautiful silk ensign, the property of the Legation,) and upon a pedestal of silver stars on a blue ground was placed the portrait of Gen. WASHINGTON, with a photograph likeness of President BUCHANAN on the right and another of the Emperor Don PEDRO II. on the left; surmounting this was the national coat-of-arms, painted expressly for the occasion. Another tableau of Brazilian and American flags, encircling paintings in oil of WASHINGTON and FRANKLIN, with a pedestal and the Declaration of Independence thereon, was placed in one of the inner rooms, while garlands of flowers and decorations of an American shield with the words, "Fourth of July," and innumerable small American and Brazilian flags, were conspicuously apportioned in all parts of the rooms.

The supper served entirely upon silver, was furnished by Mr. TOMAZ, the enterprising confectioner of the Rua da Ouvidor.

The supper-room was thrown open at 10 o'clock, and remained so until the close of the ball, while tea, ices and similar refreshments, according to Brazilian custom, were handed around at various times. The large card and billiard room of the Club was apportioned to to the gentlemen for a dressing-room, and for those who preferred occasional recreation by a game at whist. This was also supplied with an extra buffet containing wines, liquors and cigars of the best quality and in profusion.

The company, as customary in Brazil, assembled between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, when after the performance of "Hail Columbia" and the national Brazilian hymn by the band, the dancing commenced, and did not terminate until 4 o'clock, when some five hundred persons were still remaining.

Among those present I noticed, besides all the Court and Cabinet Ministers, the Chevalier DE ST. GEORGES, Minister of France, and his suite; Mr. STUART, the representative of Her Britannic Majesty, and his suite; Baron SONDLEITHNER, Austrian Ambassador; the Nuncio of the Pope; Count BOREGAVE, Belgian Minister; and all the other foreign representatives and Consular corps, in full uniform; Rear Admiral Sir STEPHEN LUSHINGTON, of Crimean celebrity, (who, by the way, wore on his breast no less than twenty-two different decorations;) all the officers of the English and Brazilian squadrons, and all the members of the Senate and House of Deputies. And now, with a few words in reference to the ladies present, I must conclude this over-lengthy epistle. About 400 of the belles of Rio lent their assistance to this delightful festivity, and conspicuous among them was the beautiful lady of our Consul, Mr. SCOTT, attired in white satin, trimmed round the bottom with *bouillonés* of white tulle, and ornamented with bows of silver. The Brazilian ladies were gorgeously dressed, and naturally, being in the land of diamonds, rich ornaments of this description were in profusion. His Excellency Mr. MEADE received the ladies in the grand saloon, while all the Americans present, devolving themselves into a general Committee, were employed in carrying out the details of the ball, which were done to the satisfaction of everybody. Yours, truly, THE MAJOR.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Meeting of the American Normal School Association at Trenton.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Aug. 18, 1859.

The Association resumed its sessions this evening. The first business in order was the reception of reports from the different States. Among others, the Hon. HENRY BARNARD gave a lucid and full exposition of the system of education in the State of Wisconsin.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported the following series, which was adopted without debate:

Resolved, That the work of the Normal School is peculiar in its character, and that this work cannot be performed by other institutions of learning, however high their rank, or great their excellence.

Resolved, That the claims of the Normal School to support and influence rest upon this peculiarity, and not upon any depreciation of other institutions within their appropriate spheres; and that the Normal School cannot properly come into competition with any other institution.

Resolved, That the object of the Normal School is strictly professional, viz.: the direct preparation of teachers for their great work; and that it claims as appropriate to itself all those exercises, theoretical and practical, and only those which are requisite for this preparation.

Resolved, That the special work of the Normal School is so great that a just economy and proper division of labor require that it should perform as little work as possible that can be richly performed by other institutions; and that it is, therefore, exceedingly desirable that pupils should not be received on it till they have attained such maturity of mind and amount of knowledge that they can at once enter profitably upon the proper professional course of the School.

Resolved, That while the labors of the Normal School must be chiefly directed, for the present, to the right preparation of Common School teachers, it ought not to omit from its plan the professional education of teachers of any grade; and that it is important that it should exert and elevate, as rapidly as the condition and demands of the community will permit, its efforts and influence.

Resolved, That education, as based upon the nature of man, and having fixed principles, is truly and eminently a science; that as having appropriate methods for securing noble ends, it is no less truly and eminently an art; and that this science and art can be taught and learned no less directly and efficiently than the other sciences and arts; and that, therefore, the direct professional education of teachers is as appropriate, and certainly as important, as that of the members of other professions.

Resolved, That this education of teachers should not only be theoretical, but also practical; and that, to this end, there should either be a school of observation and practice in immediate connection with the Normal school, and under the same Board of Control, or that there should be in other ways, equivalent opportunities for observation and practice.

Resolved, That all educators, especially in the Normal School, should practically no less than in theory, regard education as applying to the whole nature and constitution of man—body, mind and heart; and that they should especially recognize the preëminent importance of moral and religious education.

Resolved, That, in behalf of the friends of education, the thanks of this Association be tendered to the Legislature of New-Jersey, to CARL ROEBLING, Esq., of Trenton, and to the citizens of Trenton, for the most liberal and magnificent endowment provided for the interests of education, by their noble building for the Normal School in this place and Beverly, and for their kindness and liberality in opening them for our accommodation.

Gen. OLIVER, from the Committee on Resolutions, with reference to the life and labors and death of HORACE MANN, reported the following:

Resolved, That while bowing with unfeigned humility and submission to this inscrutable Providence we cannot but mourn, with the deepest grief, that in the midst of usefulness, and while earnestly and successfully fulfilling a great mission, he was called away from his labors and from the midst of associates who intensely realized and valued the power of his encouragement and support.

Resolved, That as an efficient friend and successful laborer in the cause of education in all its diversified manifestations specially in the introduction and development of the system of Normal Schools, he laid the friends of the cause under deep and lasting obligations; and that in lamenting the loss of so valued a leader, they can best evince their gratitude for his zeal and success by greater earnestness and efficiency in the same cause themselves.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the records of the Association, and that a copy be sent to the family of Mr. MANN, as an expression of our sympathy for the great loss which they themselves and the country have sustained in his death.

Mr. GEO. B. EMERSON spoke to these resolutions. Gen. HENRY K. OLIVER followed, giving some reminiscences of Mr. MANN; also Mr. PARISH, of Springfield, Mass., the Hon. HENRY BARNARD, Mr. SMYTHE, of Ohio, and Dr. MCJILTON, of Maryland.

The Last Balloon Ascension.

MR. LA MOUNTAIN'S ACCOUNT OF HIS TRIP.

The Watertown (N. Y.) papers give the following narrative:

"According to promise, everything being in readiness, the concentrating hoop being attached to the car, a couple of sand-bags being put aboard of about twenty-five pounds each, at 5 20 o'clock the restraining rope was cut, and the aerial ship took its upward flight, in a moment rising majestically above the reach of obstructions. Now followed a scene truly worth the descriptive talents of a poet. The first second or two of the ascent of my aerial ship caused a stillness in the immense multitude below, who seemed to be viewing the balloon with almost breathless admiration, as they seemed riveted to the spot. Suddenly the air began to reverberate with the shouts that followed. The multitude appeared to be as much elated as I could possibly be myself. I would here remark that during the last hour of inflation I was fearful of my success from the circumstances a tendant. The experiment for the time seemed to rest upon a very doubtful contingency, as the oil of vitriol purchased for the occasion proved to be of a very inferior quality. 41,000 pounds of vitriol had been procured for this occasion, being a sufficient quantity to manufacture 18,000 cubic feet of pure hydrogen gas, and all I was able to obtain was 8 000 cubic feet. The facts are simply these: When I had made up my mind to make an ascension from this place, Mr. T. H. CAMP ordered from POWERS & WHITEMEN, Philadelphia, 4,000 pounds of their best vitriol, the only reliable article for such occasions; they wrote back they could not fill out the order in time. Mr. CAMP immediately wrote to New-York for whatever brand could be purchased in season for the ascension.

Being late, there was no time to be lost—the order was filled out by whatever kind could be picked up, and one half proved to be worthless; therefore I was disappointed in obtaining as much gas as I needed to make a long voyage. In my next ascent from this place a double quantity of POWERS & WHITEMAN'S best vitriol will be got for the occasion, which will enable me to manufacture all the gas required to fill my balloon *Atlantic*.

I soared almost perpendicularly to the height of several thousand feet, when a gentle breeze came and wafted me North by East—still up I soared with astonishing rapidity, through unknown and untravelled regions, oscillating and vibrating in the air like a snake working its way towards a given object. I never before experienced so much motion to my balloon, compared with the calm state of the atmosphere. This was caused by the small quantity of gas, as she was but one quarter inflated. But when I saw myself rising, I felt a burden of weight and anxiety taken from me, and felt very much relieved, having now lost sight of the vast throng of people that surrounded me at starting. On looking around and finding myself solitary and alone, how great the contrast compared with the few minutes previous.

During this time I feasted my eyes upon the beautiful panoramic scenery beneath me; below lay the city like a collection of giant's toy-houses, with its blocks barely defined, its northern part being separated by the Black River, which ran like a little rivulet; upon the dancing waters of which the sunbeams shone as in a polished mirror.

Here, for the first time, I noticed the fire below; it seemed to me as if it was some shed or very small building. My balloon in passing over it appeared to stop for a moment and gaze at that destructive element, which has brought sadness to so many hearts. South, and nearly under me, lay the beautiful village of Watertown, with its spires seeming like great fingers, pointing out to the world my upward flight. Further south lay the village of Adams, with its small collection of buildings, West, plainly in sight, lay Lake Ontario, and Sacket's Harbor, Henderson, and many other small villages. North and northwest lay the beautiful St. Lawrence, with its numerous islands. East lay that vast wilderness well known as John Brown's Tract, lately made famous by the hair-breadth escape from the claws of the ferocious bears, owls, panthers, &c., of its recent hunters.

I have seen much beautiful scenery on my previous ascensions, but none to excel or hardly equal the surrounding country of Watertown. At 6:10 I had attained an elevation of seventeen thousand feet. I began to feel the cold very keenly, my hands became numb, I drew on the valve cord to discharge gas to come down in a milder atmosphere. Here I noticed the easterly current to be about seventy or eighty feet above me, when I commenced to lower. On nearing the earth I found myself nearly over Perch Lake; at 6:45 I made a safe landing on the farm of Mr. E. TIMMERMAN. The citizens of Watertown generally, will feel that I deem myself under great obligations to them, for their kindness to me, and their well wishes to aërial navigation.

JOHN LA MOUNTAIN.

THE LAST RACE ON ECLIPSE COURSE.—The last race on Eclipse Course, between *Flora Temple* and *Princess*, is the subject of much debate among sporting men. The following, from PORTER'S *Spirit of the Times*, pretty accurately represents the general feeling:

THE FLORA TEMPLE AND PRINCESS TROTS.—Our readers will find, under the proper heading a full and entirely correct report of the two last trots between *Princess* and *Flora Temple*, and in referring to them in this way, we wish to express the hope that they may never meet again on the same conditions as they have recently performed over the Eclipse Course. The manner in which *Princess* was originally brought into the field against *Flora Temple*, the *false* way in which she was driven at her *début*, and the scandalous spectacle of those two great creatures being put up to trot ostensibly for a purse, when no purse, in fact, existed, is a scandal upon trotting and trotting operations, which will recoil heavily into the successful glow with which the season opened. We feel it to be our duty also to say, however, that those experienced trotting men, who grumble loudest at the fact that Mr. EOFF was not ruled off the course for his false driving in the race of three-mile heats, were themselves as much to blame as he was in not appearing, at the invitation of the Jockey Club, to testify against him. It is not too late yet, however, to mend the matter; and we hope, if the transaction on the Union track, on Tuesday, can be made a subject of adjudication, that our tracks will be free from Mr. EOFF in future, and that there will not be found, on Long Island at least, another course that will follow the example of the managers of the Eclipse, by misleading the public to bet its money under the pretence that they are betting theirs.

The London Religious Tract Society.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit me, through the columns of your paper, to make one or two statements respecting the Religious Tract Society of England, the great Parent Institution, whence have sprung all the Tract Societies of Europe, America, and the world?

Since my arrival in your country, where I have been received with a cordiality and courtesy to be long remembered and gratefully acknowledged, I have been surprised to find that a large amount of misapprehension exists in some important points connected with our operations. The explanations which I have given on these points in private I have been urged to present to the American public, and for this purpose solicit the privilege of appearing in your pages.

The subjects on which the greatest amount of misapprehension exists, are the relation of the London Society to Colportage, the character of its publications, and its action upon the poor and uneducated classes.

To these, therefore, I will confine myself, and write with such brevity as a daily paper demands.

I. THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY AND COLPORTAGE.

1. No such necessity exists for this species of agency in England as may be supposed to exist in America. The circumstances of the two countries are essentially different. Far from finding a whole country, not a parish could be found without its Church its district visitors, its Scripture readers, and in most instances its nonconformist congregation or its itinerant preachers from the neighboring town, its home missionaries, and its organized tract distributies. For such a country colportage is not a necessity. Without any such paid instrumentality the Society distributed thirty eight millions of its publications during the past year, the greater part at home.

2. In the cities and neighborhoods of America which resemble England in population, in the existence of Christian voluntary agencies, and of the ordinary modes of procuring religious books, colportage in like manner is not deemed a necessity, and is only employed in a slight and gradually decreasing degree—a fact for which I am indebted to one of the secretaries of the American Tract Society.

3. While, however, not a necessity, it is admitted that even in England book-hawking may have its advantages in country districts to supply the scattered peasantry with books which they may wish to purchase and call their own; and hence the London Society has ever encouraged the employment of book-hawkers by individuals or local societies. Its rule is to grant to every book-hawker on his first starting £2 of tracts free, £10 of books at half the subscribers' prices—i. e., 25 per cent. less than the catalogue prices; and subsequently to supply stock at the largest practicable discounts.

To say, therefore, that the Religious Tract Society is opposed to colportage either in America or England, is incorrect.

4. It then this is the case, why does not the London Society employ colporteurs? The question is best answered in the words of its last report:

"A system of colportage requires a special agency to conduct it, special funds to sustain it, and special supervision to watch over it. *Local Societies are, therefore, the more appropriate machinery.*

Colporteurs, to be really effective, must, in the opinion of many of the Society's supporters, be *home missionaries*; while, in the judgment of others, they should strictly confine themselves to the sale of books. Those who agree in sentiment as to his duties are the proper parties to employ the agent, and furnish his instructions.

It is also seen from experience, that to meet the wants of the several districts, the colporteur must add to his religious stock Bibles, prayer-books, school-books, and other books of general interest, which your Committee, confining themselves to their own publications, could not supply. Bibles and prayer-books are an especial necessity in a book hawker's pack. In all the reports received they constitute a large portion of the sales."

Other reasons might be added, but these must suffice.

THE CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY, which consists exclusively of members of the Church of England, and which publishes Bibles, Prayer-books, and School-books,—which therefore has facilities for colportage unpossessed by the Religious Tract Society,—does not itself employ book hawkers. Both Societies have seen that book-hawking in England can be most efficiently carried on by a distinct Society with this object only, or rather by distinct local Societies having a common centre for consultation and advice. This is the system adopted in England, and by this system the publications of the Religious Tract Society have been introduced into channels which would otherwise have been closed against them. That the friends and supporters of the Religious Tract Society have been satisfied with the course pursued in this matter, may be well believed, when the Society was able to report on the conclusion of its sixtieth year, a circulation and receipts in advance of any previous year of its existence. Judging from all the elements of popularity—subscriptions, sales, public meetings, &c.—the Society never stood higher in England or in Scotland than at present.

II. THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY AND ITS PUBLICATIONS—DO THEY CORRESPOND WITH ITS TITLE?

1. It is unnecessary to speak of its religious Tracts and equally unnecessary to describe its books for children, which are all designed to lead the little ones to the Cross; and the republication of which, in this country, both by Societies and private publishers proves their adaptation to the Children of America as well as England.

2. The volumes for adults comprise about 500, directly and exclusively religious. They are divided into the following classes:

Biblical: containing such works as the Annotated Paragraph Bible, and the Annotated Version of the Psalms,—volumes reproduced in this country by the Rev. GORHAM D. ABBOTT, of the Spingler Institute, and which have received the approving testimony of many of your most celebrated divines.

Works on *Divinity*: doctrinal, devotional, polemical, (against Romanism, Socinianism and Infidelity,) practical for all classes, ages and relations; to which may be added a selection of sermons. These works include the richest and choicest productions of Alleyne, Bolton, Bunyan, Boston, Charnock, Flavel, Howe, Owen, Henry, Usher, and the British Reformers.

Christian Biographies: in which the catalogue of the Society is peculiarly rich.

These works do not remain as dead stock on the shelves of the Society. Whenever a work has no great intrinsic worth, or whenever it has accomplished its object, it is removed to make room for books adapted to the times. But thoroughly good books are preserved, even when their sale is insignificant, and are brought within the reach of the classes for whom they are most appropriate.

The Educational Series: which comprises the Bible Hand-book, by Dr. ANGUS, perhaps the most complete introduction to the study of the Sacred Scriptures as yet published. *Paley's Evidences*, the *Horæ Paulinæ*, *Butler's Analogy* and the *Elements of Moral Science*, by FRANCIS WAYLAND, D. D., one of your most honored names. Three volumes of History and a universal Geography.

3. All these, with the exception of the last named volumes, are directly religious.

In addition to these educational works, there are others, principally for young persons, on scientific and general subjects, which are not directly and exclusively religious. The Society has been induced to publish works of this class, because in the greater number of such works, designed either for instruction or amusement, Science and History have been divorced from Religion; or, if Religion has been introduced, it has been natural rather than evangelical. The Society has endeavored to lead the way in supplying the deficiency, and not one work of this class goes out without containing a statement of the way of salvation by faith in Christ Jesus, and the necessity of regeneration by the power of the Holy Ghost, through the word, so that, whatever the subject, the reader is led onwards to the truth which saves the soul.

The periodicals are all published with the same view. Three of them, the *Sunday at Home*, the *Tract Magazine* and the *Child's Companion*, are directly religious; the fourth, the *Leisure Hour*, was designed to supplant vicious penny periodicals, which at one time formed the exclusive reading of large portions of the people. It is, therefore, simply healthful in its tone, and moral in its tendency, while not directly religious.

4. To act as the hand-maid of the Church of God in spreading Christian truth is, in fact, the one design of the institution. For this alone it lives, or ought to live. For this do its officers serve it, and Christian gentlemen sustain it with their contributions, counsel and prayers. The modes which it takes to promote its ends may be more or less efficient; but the end at which it aims, and the spirit in which it is conducted, are, I venture to state with confidence, worthy of its name—the Religious Tract Society. The blessing which God has vouchsafed to its publications in ten thousand instances is the richest reward and the deepest joy of its Committee, its officials, and its friends. Who has ever attended its prayer meetings without feeling that a hallowed unction from the Holy One has rested upon them? or, who has ever sat at its Committee table—which is open to every Christian visitor—without observing the anxiety of every member that its issues should be "pure truth" alone, and that all its means, wheresoever derived, should be devoted, with the most generous hand, to extend the truth among the destitute?

III.—THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY AND THE POOR.

1. The circulation of our publications amongst the poor and the poorest—amongst classes happily unknown in America—is ever an object of solicitude with the Society. When appointed to my office I suspected that one or two of our publications, designed especially for the poor, did not reach them. The Committee immediately placed at my disposal £400, (equal to $2,000,) to take the necessary steps to reach them; and this is only a spec

LAW REPORTS.

An Interesting Divorce Case.

SUPREME COURT.

Before the Hon. William Kent, Referee.

Charles E. Minor, plaintiff, vs. *Francis J. Minor, defendant—Action for Divorce.*—The social position of the parties to this suit, and the sensation it has occasioned among their friends and acquaintances, will give peculiar interest to the following decision of the Referee:

The question to be decided is, whether Mrs. Frances J. Minor is guilty of any of the charges of infidelity set forth in the pleadings. Some of these charges were not persisted in; and as the case, in the protracted and elaborate trial, before the Referee afforded abundant indication of the assiduity and energy with which testimony was collected and produced by the plaintiff, it is to be taken for granted that no evidence exists of any criminal conduct of the defendant with Dean and Baker.

The slight testimony which was produced showing the intimacy of the defendant with the two men last named, was alluded to on the argument, not as proving infidelity, but as showing a culpable levity of manners on the part of the defendant, and as thus collaterally supporting the principal charges to be decided by the Referee. It was urged also that other circumstances of Mrs. Minor's married life, her living in boarding-houses, her alleged familiar intercourse with her fellow-boarders, her parties, dress, dancing, drives and various other minutiæ of her daily life, exposed her to temptation, and, *a priori*, showed the probability of fault, and gave weight to the charges of criminality with Dean and Cox. On considering all the evidence, however, I view those matters in a very different light, and can see nothing to condemn in any part of her conduct. Her living in boarding-houses seems not to have been her decision, for her husband, in the latter months of their married life, exercised alone, and rather ungraciously, his power of choosing their residence. The attempt to prove impropriety in her mode of dressing entirely failed. The convivial parties appear to have been under his conduct more than hers. Her rides and drives were not proved, in my opinion, to have been numerous, nor attended with any marks of guilt. In many of them her husband was present, and in none can I detect impropriety. That a bride, youthful, prosperous and admired, should have entered freely into society, and have partaken of the gayeties of her cotemporaries, shows to my mind no ground of suspicion against her: "Where virtue is, these are more virtuous." There is nothing excessive shown in her pursuit of pleasure. The respectable lady who kept the boarding-house where Mrs. Minor lived for a long time, and who was called as a witness by the plaintiff, deposed to no act or exhibition of impropriety. Mrs. Dean, the mother of Ezra W. Dean, appears to have been Mrs. Minor's intimate friend and companion, and much attached to her; and this matron friend of hers stands in unassailed respectability before the Court. In short, I cannot see in any aspect of her married life—setting aside, for the present, the testimony respecting Cox and Dean, to which I shall immediately advert—anything which will lead a calm and impartial observer to a suspicion of her purity. There may be reason for apprehension, and, perhaps, of censure in the unrestrained liberty of action and freedom of manner of our young women, yet in judging individual cases, we must refer to the prevalent manners and customs of our society. These may, and probably do, render individuals among us more independent, fearless and self-reliant than they are else where; but, as I think extended observation shows, they are not less favorable to the essential virtue of women than the system of greater reserve of education, and more guarded social intercourse which may prevail in other countries.

Turning now to the two questions, which I am called upon to decide, I proceed to state briefly some of the considerations which have led my mind to its conclusions.

The first question is, was the defendant guilty of infidelity, as charged in the complaint, with Ezra W. Dean?

Agree with the plaintiff's counsel that this offence may be proved by circumstantial evidence. It may be said that it is *best* proved by circumstantial evidence. Direct evidence is so unusual, and the act is so naturally accompanied by concealment, that direct testimony is often suspicious and incredible from the mere fact of its being direct. Undoubtedly it may be proved by facts and circumstances, but they must be such (to the language of Lord Stowell) "as would lead the guarded discretion of a just and reasonable man to the conclusion, for it is not to lead a rash and indiscreet judgment, moving upon appearances, that are equally capable of two interpretations; neither is it to be a matter of artificial reasoning, judging from such things differently from what would strike the careful and cautious consideration of a discreet man.

The acts on which the plaintiff principally places his case in respect to Ezra W. Dean are, that according to the testimony of two witnesses, Margaret Fowler and Phebe Doisen, Ezra W. Dean was on several occasions in the room of Mrs. Minor, in the house in Bleecker-street, where they both boarded, when the door was locked; and Phebe Doisen adds, that on looking through the key-hole, she saw Mrs. Minor sitting on Dean's lap. The room of Mrs. Minor up to May, 1856, was her bedroom, though it was also used by her as a sitting room, where she took music lessons from a female teacher and received visitors; after that date it was used as a parlor and sitting room exclusively, the bed having then been removed to an adjoining room.

It was conceded by the defendant's counsel that if this testimony was believed by the Court, the inference of guilt might be fairly drawn. The Referee considers the testimony in the light of this concession, though the fact alleged is not quite so convincing to him in the inferences it authorizes as it was to counsel. But is the testimony such that the Referee can adopt it as proof?

It is, first, the testimony of Margaret Fowler, the nurse of Mrs. Minor.

The testimony of servants, in cases like the one under consideration, has often been the subject of critical remark. In so far as it differs from the testimony of ordinary witnesses, it has both favorable and unfavorable aspects. Opportunities of observation are possessed by servants more than by witnesses who are not inmates of the house, and not acquainted with the domestic habits of the family; but, on the other hand, servants being generally poor and dependent, are exposed to the influence and solicitations of their employers, and are apt to be affected by feelings of pique and revenge. While receiving their testimony as often of the greatest weight, the Court must closely scrutinize it, and its value is diminished or destroyed, if they have been exposed to solicitations of interested persons, or exhibit indications of being under the undue influence of either of the parties to the suit.

Margaret Fowler was the main witness on the plaintiff in respect to Ezra W. Dean's alleged misconduct, and the main point in her testimony was the account of the locked room, to which I have alluded. She was long and minutely cross-examined, and certainly showed herself to be a very intelligent girl. In the largest part of her testimony she spoke of immaterial circumstances, and I see no reason to doubt her history of her various services in America, nor that she fairly performed her duties. But in asking whether I shall receive as proof the very small part which bears on the question of guilt, it is to be considered whether her cross-examination did not develop facts which destroyed her evidence. It appears that she left the service of Mr. and Mrs. Minor in June or July, 1856. Mrs. Israel Minor, the step-mother of the defendant, had an unfavorable impression of Margaret's conduct as a nurse, and had openly expressed it, and condemned her in strong, unequivocal language. About two years after this she was visited by Charles E. Minor, who had then come to an open rupture with his wife and was about commencing a suit for a divorce; and at the first interview he made Margaret a *present* or *loan* of a ten dollar gold piece, invited her to call at his residence, and proposed that she go into his mother's employ. She is shortly after visited by Mr. and Mrs. Israel Minor, and by the plaintiff and his sister, and is taken into the service of Mrs. Israel Minor as a nurse to the plaintiff's child; and in this service, and in the house of Mrs. Israel Minor and her daughter, Mrs. Heath, she has continued ever since. Mrs. Israel Minor is openly and strongly opposed to her daughter-in-law. Now it is impossible to consider these facts, admitted by the witness on cross-examination, without feeling that Margaret Fowler has laid herself open to the gravest suspicions. The attempt of the witness to represent the advance of the $10 as a loan appears to me as investing the transaction with a more unfavorable character than it had at first. It looked like a consciousness of its impropriety. This witness then was, after a neglect of two years, traced out by the plaintiff; presented with money, quite considerable in amount to one in her condition; visited by the whole family of the plaintiff; taken into employment by one who had condemned her in the very office she was employed to fill, and retained till the day of her examination under the influence of the plaintiff, of whose energy and interest in conducting this case this protracted trial has exhibited superabundant proof. Margaret Fowler's testimony is further affected by the statements of Mrs. Daily, in whose house Margaret boarded when the plaintiff first called to converse with her. Mrs. Daily, who gave her testimony in a very clear manner, and appeared to be a respectable and intelligent woman, says that Margaret, on two occasions after her interview with Charles E. Minor, remarked that "she knew nothing against Mrs. Minor; that she always saw her decent and modest," and expressed a lively gratitude for her past kindness. The manifest feeling of hostility evinced by this witness when on the stand, and the striking conflict of her evidence with what she told Mrs. Daily, lead my mind to but one conclusion. I must reject her evidence.

The other important witness, on the question of Mrs. Minor's intercourse with Dean, is Phebe Doisen. Her testimony has already been alluded to, and has been deemed important on the argument, as she testifies that on three occasions Dean was alone with Mrs. Minor in her room, when the door was locked, and on one of these occasions, looking through the keyhole, she says, she saw Mrs. Minor sitting on his lap. This witness was fourteen years of age, when examined as a witness, and was interesting and intelligent in her appearance, and is moreover a cousin of the defendant. All this gives weight to her testimony.

There are considerations, however, which diminish, if not entirely destroy, the force of her evidence.

It was very evident that her relationship had not biased her in favor of the defendant. It was at her father's house that Mr. Minor had boarded after the separation, and conciliated the family (Phebe included) with some slight presents. I attach but little importance to this gift to Phebe as in itself inducing false testimony, though the denial by her that she or her family had received presents from the plaintiff, might lead to such a conclusion; but it was at least very apparent, that in the controversy between the parties to the suit, the partialities of the witness were strongly in favor of the husband.

Another consideration is founded on the youth of the witness at the time when the alleged locking of the room door took place. She was fourteen years of age in November, 1858; and she states that the time when she found the door locked was in December, 1855, or the beginning of January, 1856, when she had just attained the age of eleven years.—old enough undoubtedly to observe and remember, but not to appreciate the fatal importance of such acts as she narrates, and thus have them impressed on her memory. She did not tell her father or mother of those alleged occurrences, until nearly three years had elapsed, which serves to show that she did not consider of much consequence what she says she observed in Mrs. Minor's conduct.

A more important diminution of the weight of her testimony is derived from the limitation of the line of vision through the keyhole of the door. Phebe testified that when she saw, through the keyhole, Mrs. Minor with Dean, "she was not sitting on a sofa, nor near the piano," that "*she was sitting right opposite the grate*," that "*she remembers there was a fire in the grate.*" The room has been measured and examined, and accordig to the testimony of Mr. Keyzer, (which, as the subject is susceptible of easy examination, must be assumed to be correct) it was optically impossible for Phebe Doisen to have seen those things through the keyhole. She could not see the grate; she could not see the fire; she could not see persons sitting "right opposite the grate," nor within several feet of them.

This is not testimony on which a divorce should be founded. The story of a very young child of an occurrence, occurring (if it occurred at all) three years and more previous to its relation—to which she attached so little importance as not to mention it for nearly three years after the time when she says she saw it, and which is shown to be greatly deficient in circumstantial accuracy can not be assumed as the basis of a judgment so important in its consequences, even if it were not shown to be optically impossible.

Opposed to the testimony of these women is that of Ezra W. Dean himself. If the defence rested on his testimony alone, or even chiefly, I should probably give a decision adverse to the defendant. His character for truth and veracity has been strongly attacked with preponderating testimony; and there is too much truth in the idea of the plaintiff's counsel, that among men of the world it is considered even a point of honor to shield the reputation of a woman by deliberate false testimony. We may well suppose, however, that the situation of Dean when he testified awakened him to the obligations of truth. He was always feeble in health, and in May, 1856, it was shown he was attacked with bleeding of the lungs, which brought him to the verge of the grave. He has never recovered; his testimony in this case was taken in his sick chamber, in the presence and under the guidance of his physician. He denies that the room was locked as stated by Margaret Fowler and Phebe Doisen; he avers that Mrs. Minor *never* sat on his lap, and that she was *never* guilty towards him of an indelicate action. It is difficult to withhold belief from assertions made under circumstances so grave in their character and so solemnly inducing to truth.

The second question in this case is, Was the defendant guilty of infidelity with John W. Cox, as charged in the complaint?

Cox is a young man, whose character is unimpeached and has not been assailed. He was the intimate friend of Mr. and Mrs. Minor, and remains the avowed friend of the latter in the controversy of this suit. He visited them frequently, particularly at Flushing, in the Summer of 1858, when Mr. and Mrs Minor resided in the house with Mr. and Mrs. Quackenboss. Cox was a familiar visitor in this house, and it was at Flushing that the alleged intercourse is said to have taken place.

It seems to me very clear from the evidence that up to a recent period, and just before the separation, Cox was a welcome visitor to and companion of Charles E. Minor. This is not inconsistent with the commission of the offence charged, but it divests his visits of any exceptional and peculiar character, for they were often upon the plaintiff's express invitation, and very frequently Cox went to Flushing in his company.

Much of what I have said of the harmless character of the social intercourse of Mrs. Minor applies to the testimony as to her conduct at Flushing. There was nothing objectionable in my view in her drives and rides in the country, which do not appear to have been frequent, and in which, so far as the evidence shows, her husband for the most part participated, and of which he never disapproved. Undoubtedly there was opportunity for offence, but proof must be required, beyond these visits and gayeties, which do not seem to me to have been excessive in number, ambiguous in appearance, or clandestine in their practice. The testimony of the witness Prince goes beyond this; he says that once passing the parlor of Mrs. Quackenbos, he saw Cox and Mrs. Minor, sitting with Cox's arm around her waist. There was great indefiniteness in his description. He could tell neither the time generally, nor the time of day, nor why he went to the house, what he was doing there, nor how long he looked, nor on what the parties were sitting, nor what their attitude was, nor whether he stopped to look; and while he believes he was observed by them, there was, he says, no change in their attitude. He could tell nothing, but that Cox's arm was around defendant's waist; and this, with the witness' manner, which indicated excitement and temper, prevented his testimony from making any impression on my mind.

One of the principal witnesses for the plaintiff was Washington Van Zant. This witness' testimony I reject entirely and without hesitation. He places the scene which he describes in a boat on the Sound, late in the night of the 27th June, 1857, in which Mr. and Mrs. Minor, Cox, and a number of other ladies and gentlemen had gone on a sailing party. This witness swears that Cox and Mrs. Minor (during a part of the night when Mr. Minor had gone temporarily on shore) were in the small hold of the boat, which was almost entirely covered by a tarpaulin, lying together, and that Cox was taking improper liberties with Mrs. Minor. This story struck me as grossly improbable. There was no moon shining when the scene was described as having taken place, although he swears there was, and I consider it as demonstrated by the experiments that were made with this boat under circumstances similar to those described by Van Zant, that it was impossible for him to see what he testified to having seen.

The witness is a sailor, and by his own account is occasionally, at least, intemperate in drinking. The scene which he himself describes in which the plaintiff visited him in a tavern in Flushing, and what followed up to the time when he gave his evidence, entirely destroy the credibility of the witness.

To his testimony John W. Cox opposes his denial under oath of the charges against him and the defendant; such is certainly the spirit and meaning of his testimony.

The conclusion to which I have arrived has, doubtless, been perceived from the tenor of the preceding remarks. If the testimony of Margaret Fowler, Phebe Doisen and Washington Van Zant fail in establishing the case against the defendant, it is needless to dwell minutely on the other evidence. My observations have been chiefly confined to the main testimony on the part of the plaintiff, on whom the legal burden lies of proving his charge. The other testimony, like that of Catharine Nilan for the plaintiff, and of Catharine Mullen and Charles H. Doisen for the defendant, is not essential to the charge or defence, though an examination of their testimony would be still more unfavorable to the plaintiff's case.

It is, I fear, in vain to hope from the painful exhibitions of feeling in the progress of this trial, for a reconciliation of this still youthful couple, who have lost, or thrown away, means of happiness not usually bestowed. Yet a season of better feeling may arise when Charles E. Minor himself shall not regret that a Court has declared his young wife innocent of infidelity towards him.

Be this as it may, on a careful consideration of this case, I have reached an undoubting conclusion. Mrs. Minor, in my opinion, leaves this Court without a stain on her reputation, and I never gave a decision with a stronger conviction of its justice, than when, as the Referee, I pronounce her not guilty of the offences charged against her.

WILLIAM KENT, Referee.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

THE HAGGERTY HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Application of Anna J. Haggerty.—This case came up again pursuant to the adjournment yesterday.

James Bailey, Policeman Eighteenth Precinct, was the first witness called. He testified that some time in April, about 1 A. M., he was called by Mrs. Haggerty, who spoke to him from her window, and stated that her boy had been stolen from her by men employed in the gas works, who had thrown him over in the stone yard; witness called another officer, and the two then searched for the boy, but could not find any trace of him; they then conversed with the woman, who threatened to storm the Police with the ships of the French navy; the officers had a laugh and passed on; Mrs. Haggerty called herself the Queen of Prussia; at another time the woman had called to him and stated that she saw a woman in white, but no such woman could be found; witness came to the conclusion that she was not in her right senses.

Cross-examined—Witness knew some of the men employed in the gas-works; did not hear of any of them taking or arresting a boy; witness inferred from what the woman said that she alluded to her own son; there was no disorderly conduct in the streets on the night Mrs. Haggerty spoke to witness.

Philip Wright, called—Testified that he used to reside at No. 175 East Twenty second-street; lived there until the 8th of June last, knew Mrs. Haggerty; she used to live in the same house; one time the Haggertys made a noise over his head, and he went up to remonstrate with them about it, but when he came on the landing he was upbraided by Mrs. H.; at the time the boy was lost, Mrs. H. brought in two officers and searched his place, because she told the officers that witness threatened to murder her son and hide the body. Mrs. Haggerty looked all over his place, and into a baker's oven. Mrs. Haggerty summoned witness before Justice Quackenbush, who asked witness if he knew anything about the boy, and after the inquiry the Judge dismissed the matter. The woman threatened to shoot a person, and witness got scared, and complained at the station-house. He substantiated the other witnesses as to Mrs. Haggerty's mental condition. This witness, who is the one charged with having brought the child to Dr. Cumming, denied all the mother's statements in that respect in toto, and said that Mrs. Haggerty had beat her boy when he complained of him to her. He did not know anything about the boy or his whereabouts.

Cross-examined—The boy was a pretty stout boy and seemed to understand business; witness described the boy's personal appearance; he had seen this boy often as well as he had the other boys; Mrs. Haggerty first accused him of having murdered her boy, and then of having kidnapped him; had seen the boy in question in May last; witness' wife never had any difficulty with Mrs. Haggerty until her child was gone; the noise which disturbed witness occurred in the day time; Mrs. Haggerty said the noise was occasioned by the upsetting of chairs.

Thomas Lynch testified to substantially the same facts as were narrated by the previous witness; and expressed corroborative doubts as to petitioner's sanity. He stated that Mrs. Haggerty caused officers to search witness' place; Mrs. Haggerty searched the soap-box, which was one about eighteen inches long; she also searched the milk-can and an old cradle for her boy; Mrs. Haggerty seemed to be thankful that witness allowed her to search for her boy; the witness described Mrs. Haggerty's manner of acting, and his imitation of her proceedings caused much merriment.

Cross-examined—He never saw the boy to his knowledge; Mrs. Wright never brought Mrs. Haggerty's child to his house. The rest of his testimony was unimportant.

The Rev. Dr. Cummings then produced two boys named Haggerty, who were the boys alluded to by him when he talked to Brown. There was no other boy named Haggerty in any of the asylums.

Mrs. Haggerty said that neither of the boys were hers. Mr. Cummings had her boy in his back room.

Mr. O'Donnell, the Secretary of the Roman Catholic Asylum, produced the record of admissions to the Institutions, and showed that no boy by that name had been admitted since April last.

Mrs. Keehan testified: That she had lived with Mrs. Haggerty, in Desbrosses street; witness had often heard the second boy cry; Mrs. Haggerty used to beat him, and sometimes would not give him anything to eat; she used to beat him with her fists; she used to say that a man was there in the cellar to kidnap her; some nights the boy in question was beat "awfully;" the boy used to come and want to buy bread of her with his pennies; witness never saw a husband of Mrs. Haggerty.

Cross-examined—Mrs. Haggerty had a difficulty with one of her neighbors; also with her; her husband never beat Mrs. Haggerty; one (Mrs. H.) had once got witness' husband in Court, at the Tombs, for an assault on a lady; Mr. Fowler went bail for her husband; the case was tried; Mrs. H. threatened to shoot her husband; she came up once with a big butcher's knife towards witness; witness' husband never struck her boy.

Mr. Geenan testified that Mrs. Haggerty had told him that her husband used to be her father's coachman, and that they had eloped from Spain; she always used to say she was a Spaniard; that she was a "double-headed eagle's daughter" that she was a daughter of Prussia, and that she had her own artillery; she was always talking about religion and said that she was a "Jew of the Gentiles;" he used to say her two boys were all she wanted; the second boy was an Orangeman, and had his father's blood in him; that as long as she had power in her right arm she would scourge the Orange blood out of him and put pure Spanish-Jewish blood in his end. She got witness once to invite a doctor asking that he would send a cure for the snakes that were inside of her; her conduct towards the first and third boys was good, but toward the second she was quite severe; she used to beat the second boy with a cane with leather on top, while the other boy would hold him down; witness described Mrs Haggerty as beating the boy every Friday to make a sacrifice of him to God; the boy used to complain of his mother's treatment to witness; witness described several acts of insanity on the part of Mrs Haggerty.

Cross-examined—Had conversation with her about religion; she would say she and her children were Jesus; witness then told her that he was a Roman Catholic; she was taken to the Tombs for cutting a girl with an axe; he did not know why she did it; she said the girl had commenced with her boys; did not know where she was taken when she was arrested; never seen anybody touch her children; witness had not seen Dr. Cummings till he saw him in Court; she wanted witness to go to Bishop Hughes' house and get him to use his influence with Priest Cummings to send her boy home.

Mr. *Gahagan* testified that he was the Vice President of the St. Vincent Society attached to Dr. Cummings' Church. This witness corroborated the Doctor's statement as to what passed when the writ was served upon him.

Cross-examined—I never stated to him (Mr. Shafer) that if he withdrew the writ Dr. Cummings would produce the boy; never said the boy was in the Doctor's possession; he had never spoke about matters in relation to Mr. Shafer giving publicity to this case; did not remember that Mr. Shafer said if Mr. Cummings satisfied him that he did not have the boy he would drop the proceedings.

At this juncture Mr. Fogarty said that they would admit that Mr. Shafer did not press the suit only with a view to have the boy brought back to his mother.

The case was then adjourned to Saturday at 10 A. M.

The two letters written by Mrs. Haggerty, and mentioned in our report yesterday, were written, one of them to the Emperor of Russia, the other to the Emperor of France. They were introduced to show the insanity of the petitioner.

The first of these letters concludes as follows:

Saturday, May 14th, 1859. Between 7 and 8 o'Clock in the morning my son was lost that is nearer to than the blood in your veins and I hope that you will fight for my child the second American eagle of Russia dont you think it is a great disgrace and [I hope that you will show your honor i hope thalt you will be a dear emporer and if you have antipaty against thee nation I rise then with honor and god crown and sword and will assist you with all my ardillery ant then you will have honor to your nation

no more at present but Residence 175 East 22nd st N. Y. city the american queen Mrs Hagarty Americus Vespussium Jasum

No more at p presentt Dear Sir the americanism eagle of American

The second letter is as follows:

MAY 19, '59.

I take the advantage. Napoleon of France, i wish to it form you of my excessive grief and loss that my great and beloved son Apolos of France, is robbed from me to be murdered by an Irish man Named Phillip Nouth and Patrick Lynch And is supposed not to be murdered yet And i let you know that i am the double headed eagles daughter queen of Russia and that i am the queen of France that you my beloved France children has declared me here by the royal crown of France eagle and i am the queen of the United States of America and immediately put down your words and fight me no more for murderers and adulterers you they cense they Prayed upon him when he was crossing the alps and i rush to let you know that you must fight for the God—crown of France. Francis is his first named O. F. D. Hagarty the Nazarus of the great Jehovah and he is the best friend you have had on the face of this earth and your children after you and i don't see how you would have the heart to fight against God Almighty's flag and seal to try and break the tenth commandments to uphold to rob a child from its beloved parent and it is an odious disgrace to the nation and I now feel the scangere and the murder grief of my dear beloved son the Apolos of France the best friend you ever had on the face of the earth or to fight for my beloved son the Apolos of France and give up this disgraceful thing that you have got, because it disgraces the union of France, and disgraces you that belongs to the Crown as murderers and kidnappers to defraun a mother of her own begotten, child how would you like to loose your own child and you crasy about it and take up your cross and follow me and give up that chid that you got in custody and help to carry God's hallowed cross to the foot of holy cavalry presentation of the holy crown of France, and if you have antipithy against their nation thuse them with the nation with the honors of the crown and don't become a murderer and a body robber and if this you do my American artillery shall fight for you throughout earth and heli. I ope that you will take in consideration of my dear beloved son the crown and hardt of france.

no more at present

I remain the americane queen eagle animal of liberty the mother of France. place of residence, 175 east 22d st., N. Y. city. Mrs. Haggerty americus vaspussian Irasium write an answer as quick as possible.

The McParlew Habeas Corpus Case—Application of Hugh McParlew.—This case came on again in accordance with adjournment, and the Court ruled that as the father had the common law right to the custody of the child, it devolved on the mother, before she could so justify her conduct in taking it from its father, and ordered that the respondent, therefore, take the affirmation in the case, and proceed with their testimony first. He also held that the mother could not testify in her own behalf in the motion.

Dr. Wm. Minor was then called and testified that he had known the parties for about two years, but had not been called to their house within the last six months. She had been at his office within the last two weeks, twice, for medical advice. The question as to her complaint was objected to by opposing counsel, as irrelevant, but was finally answered, that she desired treatment for injuries and bruises about the head, that she had black and blue spots on the side of her head and a black eye, the spots covering the entire side of her head. The Doctor thought the injuries referred to, produced violence from some other party, as their appearance would denote. The Doctor testified that he knew nothing of the personal relations of the parties, save what Mrs. McParlew had told him, which was objected to and excluded. The Doctor also stated that he was the family physician of the McParlews, and that he had never seen anything in the conduct of Mrs. McParlew inconsistent with the character of a virtuous woman, and that he had always thought her quite attentive and affectionate toward her child.

Ann Thompson was next called for the respondent, and testified that she lived in Princeton, N. J., and had known the parties for some years, and that they had lived in New-York ever since her first acquaintance with them; that she had seen Mrs. McParlew in a bruised and disfigured condition at different times since her acquaintance with her. At one time when the parties lived in Thirtieth-street, Mrs. McParlew's lower jaw was terribly bruised. The first night of her arrival in May of 1858, they had a dreadful quarrel, and Mr. McParlew called his wife names too revolting to be repeated, accompanied with the most terrible oaths the witness ever heard. At another time, when the husband's brother had been Mrs. McParlew so that a physician had to be called, the witness had heard Mr. McParlew say that his brother had not given her half enough—he ought to have killed her.

The witness was then cross examined, but no new matters were elicited. She, however, stated that she thought two dozen would not be an exaggeration of the number of times she had seen such quarrels between Mr. and Mrs. Parlew, though she could not name them. The last time she was at the house the witness heard Mr. McParlew call his wife many vile names, when she asked him for money to buy buttons to put on the baby's clothes. She had also heard Mrs. McParlew retort upon her husband, in such times, in like language, saying that she was no more what he called her than his (McP's) mother was.

Mrs. Olive Richardson, of No. 85 South Third-street, Brooklyn, was next called for the relator—My husband had charge of the Fourth-avenue line of stages; I have known the parties to this case about four years; while my husband was living we rented a part of the relator's house in Thirtieth-street and went there to live, but did not remain a quarter because we could not endure the quarreling of the parties to this suit; during our stay in the house, from what I saw of Mrs. McParlew, she is the worst woman I ever saw in my life; the conduct of Mr. McParlew, during the same time, was such as to entitle him to the character of a quiet neighbor, a good husband and a good provider; Mrs. McParlew was, in all respects, a disagreeable and vicious woman, doing everything in her power to annoy and injure us and our family; in one instance she took opportunity to shut the door, catching the hand of one of my children, injuring her so that she became faint and seriously injured; as we passed out and into the house, she would station herself in the door and use the most abusive and vulgar language to us, which I would not repeat for the price of the house.

At this point the examination was adjourned to Saturday, at 10 o'clock.

DECISIONS.

Thomas P. Hugo vs. *Robert G. Anderson et als.*—Motion denied; the plaintiff to pay $7 to abide the event.

Edgar C. Hull vs. *Lucien Ayer.*—Motion for leave to serve answer is granted. Plaintiff's costs $10, to abide event.

Henry Emmons vs. *Cornelius Minor.*—I see no reason for altering the order made by Justice Clerke granting the motion except that the defendant should pay all costs of the hearing before the referee and costs of this motion, $10.

Elisha Bloomer vs. *Benjamin W. Tucker.*—Motion to dissolve the injunction granted with $10 costs.

Edgar C. Hull vs. *Lucien Ayer.*—The weight of evidence is against the defendant in these affidavits. The motion to release the the defendant from arrest is denied.

Horace B. Claflin vs. *Rufus Sanger.*—Motion granted as to creditor making this motion.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Aug. 19, 1859.

MEATS.

The changes in this line since our last have not been important. Supplies have been good; the demand has been very moderate; no remarkable changes have occurred in prices.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₩ lb	14	@	18
Beef, chuck roast, ₩ lb	10	@	13
Beef, second cut chuck, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Beef, rounds, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Beef, rumps, ₩ lb	10	@	12½
Beef, porter-house steak, ₩ lb	—	@	18
Beef, sirloin steak, ₩ lb	13	@	16
Beef, rump steak, ₩ lb	11	@	14
Beef, corned rumps, ₩ lb	10	@	12½
Beef, corned plates and navels, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Beef, coarse corned, ₩ lb	6	@	8
Mutton, hind quarters, ₩ lb	9½	@	12
Mutton, fore quarters, ₩ lb	7	@	10
Mutton, legs, ₩ lb	10	@	13
Mutton, shoulders, ₩ lb	6	@	7
Mutton, chops, ₩ lb	11	@	14
Lamb, Spring, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Veal, hind quarters, ₩ lb	10	@	14
Veal, fore quarters, ₩ lb	6	@	8
Veal cutlets, ₩ lb	15	@	18
Pork, fresh, ₩ lb	11	@	11½
Pork, salted, ₩ lb	10½	@	11½
Pork, jowls, ₩ lb	10½	@	11
Roasting Pigs, each	1 50	@	2 25
Soup Meats, ₩ lb	5	@	8
Smoked Beef, ₩ lb	12	@	14
Bacon, ₩ lb	12	@	14
Hams, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Shoulders, ₩ lb	10	@	11
Tongues, each	69	@	81
Lard, ₩ lb	12	@	13
Lard, by the tub, ₩ lb	11½	@	12½
Sausages, City made, ₩ lb	12	@	—
Tripe, ₩ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME

Have been in fair request, generally, at our revised quotations.

Fowls, Bucks' County, ₩ lb	16	@	19
Fowls, ₩ lb	13	@	16
Chickens, broilers, ₩ pair	50	@	75
Turkeys, ₩ lb	16	@	19
Geese, Spring, each	1 00	@	1 75
Ducks, ₩ pair	87	@	1 37
Pigeons, Squab, ₩ dozen	2 25	@	2 75
Pigeons, Wild, ₩ dozen	1 50	@	2 00
Woodcock, ₩ dozen	4 00	@	4 50
Woodcock, ₩ pair	50	@	62½
Snipe, Yellow Leg, ₩ dozen	1 75	@	2 25
Snipe, Dowitcher, ₩ dozen	1 37	@	1 75
Snipe, Ox-eye, ₩ dozen	31	@	44

FISH.

The demand has been generally good, with moderate supplies, closing at our quoted rates, which indicate some changes.

Salmon, ₩ lb	31	@	37
Mackerel, Spanish, ₩ lb	18	@	—
Codfish, ₩ lb	5	@	6
Halibut, ₩ lb	10	@	—
Bluefish, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Eels, ₩ lb	8	@	—
Flounders, ₩ lb	12	@	—
Striped Bass, ₩ lb	—	@	6
Sea Bass, ₩ lb	8	@	10
King-fish, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Weak-fish, ₩ lb	15	@	—
Haddock, ₩ lb	—	@	8
Porgies, ₩ lb	5	@	6
Turtle, ₩ lb	6	@	—
Sheep's-head, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Herring, fresh, ₩ dozen	20	@	25
Oysters, ₩ 100	12	@	18
Oysters, pickled, ₩ 100	50	@1	25
Clams, ₩ 100	1 25	@1	50
Lobsters, ₩ lb	25	@	50
Salmon, City smoked, ₩ lb	6	@	—
Salmon, Nova Scotia, smoked, ₩ lb	16	@	18
Salmon, pickled, ₩ lb	18	@	20
Codfish, pickled, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Codfish, dry, ₩ lb	4	@	5
Mackerel, pickled, each	8	@	12
Mackerel, smoked, ₩ lb	11	@	13
Halibut, smoked, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Sturgeon, smoked, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Alewives, per 100	1 00	@1	50
Alewives, each	—	@	2

VEGETABLES

Dealers report a tolerably satisfactory business, with fair supplies, and without any very important changes in prices.

Potatoes, L. I. and Jersey, ₩ bbl	1 25	@2	50
Potatoes, ₩ bushel	50	@	87
Potatoes, ₩ hf. peck	10	@	15
Turnips, ₩ basket	—	@	75
Turnips, ₩ dozen bunches	62	@	—
Turnips, ₩ bunch	6	@	—
Carrots, ₩ dozen bunches	44	@	50
Carrots, ₩ bunch	4	@	5
Beets, ₩ dozen bunches	—	@	50
Beets, ₩ bunch	—	@	5
Onions, ₩ bushel	—	@1	25
Onions, ₩ peck	37	@	44
Onions, ₩ dozen bunches	62	@	—
Onions, ₩ bunch	6	@	—
Cabbage, ₩ dozen	31	@	87
Cabbage, each	3	@	8
Tomatoes, ₩ basket	1 00	@	—
Tomatoes, ₩ half-peck	20	@	—
Tomatoes, ₩ quart can	25	@	—
Green Corn, ₩ hundred	75	@1	00
Green Peas, ₩ peck	—	@	37
Shelled Peas, ₩ quart	25	@	—
Beans, String, ₩ bushel	50	@	62
Beans, ₩ half-peck	12	@	—
Cucumbers, per dozen	10	@	12
Watermelons, each	25	@	50
Muskmelons, each	3	@	10
Squashes, ₩ basket	50	@	75
Squashes, new, each	3	@	5
Salad, ₩ head	—	@	3
Chicory, ₩ head	—	@	3
Parsley, ₩ bunch	—	@	3
Sorrell, ₩ basket	50	@	62
Sorrell, ₩ peck	22	@	25
Egg Plant, ₩ dozen	87	@1	25
Sassafy ₩ bunch	—	@	8
Leeks, ₩ bunch	—	@	6
Garlic, ₩ bunch	8	@	10
Okra, ₩ 100	25	@	—
Mint, ₩ bunch	1	@	2

FRUIT.

The variety of domestic available to-day is less extensive. The demand for such is fair. A limited inquiry prevails for foreign.

Apples, ₩ bbl	2 25	@6	00
Apples, ₩ peck	50	@	75
Apples, ₩ half-peck	25	@	37
Blackberries, ₩ quart	9	@	12
Blackberries, Lawton, ₩ quart	14	@	20
Blackberries, Lawton, ₩ basket	5	@	10
Currants, ₩ lb	7	@	10
Grapes, hot house, ₩ lb	75	@1	00
Peaches, ₩ basket	1 00	@3	00
Peaches, ₩ half peck	37	@1	00
Peaches, ₩ quart	50	@	25
Pears, Bartlett, ₩ half peck	1 25	@1	50
Pears, Bartlett, ₩ quart	31	@	37
Pears, Bergaloo, ₩ half peck	1 50	@2

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Fulton*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office today, Aug. 20, at 12½ o'clock.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued THIS (Saturday) MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *Star of the West*, which sails for Aspinwall at 1 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Canadian screw steamer *Hungarian*, from Liverpool on the 10th inst., with four days later European advices, is now in her tenth day, and fully due at Quebec. She had not passed Farther Point, to which place telegraphic communication was kept open up to the time of going to press with the First Edition.

By the letter of our San Francisco correspondent, received by the Overland Mail, we learn that the Republicans in California have taken decided grounds against the doctrines of the Administration on the subject of the rights of naturalized citizens. A fierce contest was waged between Senators BRODERICK and GWIN, which it was feared might terminate in a personal collision.

Canal Auditor BENTON has addressed a long letter to Hon. H. GARDNER, Canal Commissioner, Lockport, on the Canal debt and the best means of liquidating it. Auditor BENTON thinks that if our citizens are true to themselves and the paramount interest of the State, they will see to it in time that the principal of the new debt is liquidate by the surplus CANAL revenues.

The amount received for Canal tolls during the second week in August was $47,456 08, which is a decrease of $16,431 39 from the amount received in the same month in 1858. The amount received from the opening of navigation to and including the second week in August was $784,999 08, being a decrease of $263,634 68 from 1858.

A terrible tragedy occurred in Cincinnati on the night of August 16. A man named THOMAS EUGENE DE MARBAIS, a druggist by profession, shot his wife and then attempted to kill himself. His wife was residing in an assignation house. On the night in question he called for her after she had retired to bed, and they walked out together, as it afterwards appeared, with the understanding that he was to commit the deed. After proceeding some distance from the house he shot her in the breast and himself in the head. Neither wound was immediately mortal, but it is thought that both will prove so. Pecuniary difficulties appear to have been the leading cause of the tragedy. A number of letters and other papers were found on his person, in which the most intense affection was expressed for his wife, and she on her part appears to have loved him with equal intensity.

The Convention of the American Normal School Association, which has been in session at Trenton, N. J., for several days past, closed its labors late on Thursday night, after an interesting discussion on the art of teaching. The life and labors of the late HORACE MANN were noticed in appropriate resolutions. The delegates made a pleasure trip to Princeton yesterday morning.

JOHN ROSS, who is now over sixty years of age, has been reëlected as Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation. He was the first chief elected, under their first Constitution, in the Fall of 1828, in Georgia, and has been regularly reëlected every four years since.

The tornado which occurred on the 5th inst. in the British Provinces, and especially at Prince Edward's Island, is described as the most terrific ever known there. The damage to property and the loss of life were fearful.

Yesterday was a day of unexampled quiet and dullness in New-York. The new Superintendent of Police, or some other cause, has put an end to all manner of erratic rascality. Saving one arrest of an embezzling book-keeper, New-York, was as free from criminal complaints, yesterday, as a New-England village. When all the summer loungers get back from the watering-places there will, probably, be livelier times for City reports.

The McParlew *habeas corpus* was proceeded with before Justice INGRAHAM, of the Supreme Court, yesterday. The justice ruled that the burden of proof was upon the respondent to justify herself in taking the child from its father. Evidence on her part was put, being chiefly directed to showing ill-treatment of the respondent by the petitioner. The case was adjourned for further evidence.

Yesterday, counterfeit $3 bills, on the Peoples' Bank of this City, made their appearance in the lower part of the City, and were quite extensively circulated. They are said to be neatly gotten up, and well calculated to deceive.

Cotton was quite active, yesterday, and was somewhat firmer. We heard of sales of 3,800 bales. A lively business was also transacted in Flour, at better prices for the low grades. Wheat was quiet. Corn was scarce, and quoted higher—with very moderate sales, however. Coffee was more sought after, chiefly for export. Sugars were also brisker. More activity was likewise noticeable in Provisions, and Pork advanced. Large sales of Pimento were effected for export. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

SLOWNESS OF CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—They call ours a fast people. Whether meant as a compliment or as a criticism, the allegation is false. We are the slowest sort of people. It takes us a year to do a month's work; and in doing a year's job—given the beginning—a whole generation sees its life waste away. The Battery Enlargement began about the time that telegraphs were first talked of, and will not be finished, at the present rate of progress, before the Russ pavement on Broadway is ground down to the thinness of window-glass. The widening of Battery-place began a long way back in the dim past, and is now about half done. The widening of Whitehall-street goes on more slowly than does the doubling of an Alderman's diameter. Duane-street they began to widen in Street Commissioner TAYLOR'S day, and it is now only up to the noon of its slow career. The City Hall was stripped of all pretensions to beauty by a fire on the night of the first great Cable Celebration, but there is fair promise of a celebration over the successful laying of another cable before its cupola even will be restored. The authorities came up to the great undertaking of ordering its rebuilding at an orthodox Dutch pace, and on Friday, nearly twelve months after the conflagration, the bids were opened. Though the cost of the restoration will not amount to $12,000, ninety days more will be required to do the work after the contract is awarded. Meanwhile the extemporized roof of tarred canvas has changed color, and is almost worn out, and the pine-board windows of the third story are assuming the gray tint of age. Four years ago public sentiment was moved for the erection of a City Hall worthy of the metropolis. The Common Council so far responded as to advertise for plans, and some two years after paid a snug sum for the poorest of them all, since which the project has rested. A fast people indeed! John Chinaman is a Jehu in comparison. The tortoise should be engraved on our City seal. A snail for his pace and a crab for his direction, are the proper emblems of our progress.

The Indian Question.

The "Indian Question" has decidedly not been settled by the suppression of the Sepoy mutiny. The "great crisis" is no sooner over than two little crises have to be encountered, each of them as perplexing, and, it may be, as dangerous as the great one. The European troops had no sooner put down the native rebels than they went into the mutiny business on their own account, and are now carrying it on at full blast. All the Company's European troops have mutinied, but, more lucky than the Sepoys, they have carried their points. They declined to be transferred from the service of the Company to the service of the Queen, even by act of Parliament; and demanded either their discharge, or a fresh bounty in case they chose to reënlist. It was in vain that the military authorities in India assured them that their demands were untenable, and would never be granted; in vain that the law officers at home declared the servants of a trustee to be the servants also of the *cestui que trust* upon the expiration of the trust, without any formal reëngagement. The East India Company had been the Queen's trustee. The trust expired, and so, of course, the Company's servants became servants to the Queen. This was all very fine and subtle, but the soldiers scouted the niceties of the matter, alleged that they were free-born Englishmen, and that when they surrendered their liberty to enter the Indian army they did not bind themselves any further than the literal terms of the engagement could be made to go. An attempt on the part of the authorities to enforce their own view of the matter led to an open, but peaceful mutiny. The men refused to obey orders, to appear on parade or perform any other military duty. There has been no shooting, but all attempts on the part of the officers to restore obedience have failed. The Government wisely hesitated about employing the Queen's troops to bring the mutinous to reason, as this would have afforded the Sikhs and Hindoos the edifying spectacle of their masters cutting one another's throats. To employ the Sikhs on any such service was, of course, still more clearly out of the question, and the upshot of the whole matter has been that Earl CANNING, with the advice of Lord CLYDE, has taken upon himself the responsibility of yielding to the men's demands. A large number of recruits have consequently taken an unconditional discharge, and those who reënlist in the Queen's service are to have a fresh bounty.

A mutiny of European troops in India would be at any time a serious matter; it is doubly serious at the close of so formidable a struggle as that which Lord CLYDE has just brought to an end in the field; but it assumes the aspect of an overwhelming misfortune, when there is an Indian loan in the market, as is the case at present. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has just thrown a modest little request into the Stock Exchange for an advance of £5,000,000 sterling to enable the Indian Government to meet the deficit for the coming year. Unfortunately he has accompanied his request by no promise that the deficit is a thing of this year only. On the other hand, for all that appears to the contrary at present, deficits are likely to be a normal feature of Indian finance for many years to come. There is no reason for supposing that the revenue of India will in the next few years display any material increase, or that the expenses will undergo any sensible diminution. The natives are not likely to be a whit more enterprising or industrious, or exhibit a whit more skill in developing the resources of the country for the hundred years next ensuing than for the thousand years last past. Nor can any infusion of European blood into their languid veins be reasonably looked for. India is not the promised land for European colonists. The districts which are most tempting for the pocket are most deadly for the liver, and the fact that European children born in most parts of the peninsula do not outlive their childhood, is of itself sufficient to exclude Hindostan from the circle of dependencies which are destined to perpetuate the name and language of Great Britain. Nobody appears to entertain a poorer opinion of Indian prospects than the money-dealers; and it is found all but impossible to dispose of the loan in London, without an Imperial guarantee pledging British crédit for Indian finance.

Under these circumstances the British people are beginning to ask what is the use of keeping India at all. It is clearly of no pecuniary advantage to England, and to the old and well-known argument, that the Peninsula is retained for the civilization and Christianization of the inhabitants, the answer is that the British people cannot, in the present state of their Exchequer, afford to carry on missionary operations on so extensive and costly a scale. If the Hindoos will not consent to be regenerated [at a less rate] per head, John Bull will begin to fear that he must consent to leave them in darkness a while longer. The pungent secret of the present financial trouble is that the British public is asked to credit a military despotism as readily as a constitutional monarchy, and to make loans to a drum-head administration with as much cheerfulness as to a Parliamentary majority. If India can only be governed by an armed force, she must submit to the ordinary incidents of that species of rule, chronic bankruptcy, suppressed revolution, and the eventual overthrow of the existing order of things.

THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the statement, published in another column, of the objects and the action of the Religious Tract Society of London. This statement, drawn up by the Rev. Secretary of the Society, now in this country, is intended to set the character and aims of this great religious organization fairly before the American people. It is singularly clear, lucid and concise, and ought to contribute essentially to the Christian purpose of its writer, which is to "promote and extend brotherly union" with all engaged, like himself, in the work of carrying the truths and consolations of religion abroad throughout all the world.

There can be no reason, as Mr. DAVIS very plainly says, for any controversy between bodies devoted to the like ends in different countries of Christendom. Each one must suit its labor to its soil, and adopt those means of usefulness which are prescribed to it by the nature of the special people with whom it has to deal. To all alike the good wishes of good men will be cordially given.

England and the Argentine War.

We published in yesterday's issue a rather important memorial from a large number of British merchants to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, soliciting the mediation of England in the present conflict between Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Confederation. The document will doubtless find favor in the eyes of American merchants engaged in the trade of La Plata; for though the signers urge, in behalf of their petition, the purely personal consideration of their own commercial interests in Buenos Ayres, they do so in an impartial and temperate spirit, and seek no other object than the preservation of peace to that young and thriving Republic.

We see no reason to regret that the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs has been prompt to favor the petition of the memorialists, or that Mr. THORNTON, now at Montevideo, has been commissioned as Special Envoy to Buenos Ayres and the Confederation, to interpose the friendly mediation of England. By late advices from the La Plata we learn that actual hostilities were on the eve of breaking out, and a long and exhausting struggle, ruinous both to commerce and civilization, was fully anticipated and deplored by well-wishers to both parties in the contest. Among this number we claim to be ranked, and we deeply regret that Buenos Ayres should have assumed her present aggressive position. Her attitude cannot be explained by a milder or less offensive term. She is the only rebellious member of the Argentine Confederation, and pleads in justification thereof, a personal hostility to President URQUIZA—a plea as inadmissible as an objection to Mr. BUCHANAN would be if urged by Massachusetts or New-York as a ground of separation from the Union. It may be said, and the statement is probably true, that the Argentine Confederation have not adopted the wisest measures to bring back Buenos Ayres to the family of La Platan States. They have not been as conciliatory as they might have been, or as they ought to have been, to a people with whom they were in the closest political and social relationship. It may furthermore be asserted that the object of the war—the reannexation of Buenos Ayres to the Confederation—even if it should be brought about in a Summer's campaign, is not worth the expenditure of men and money that its accomplishment will cost. But, be this as it may, it cannot be expected that all the States of the Argentine should yield to the whims of Buenos Ayres; nor can it be asked that they should depose their elected President because he is personally objectionable to the people of a rebellious province. If the Confederation is to be blamed for errors of judgment in the course it has pursued, the absurdity of the Buenos Ayrean pretensions are too palpable to admit of an argument, and in estimating the responsibilities of the hostile powers for plunging their respective countries into civil war, public opinion throughout the world will attach the severest censure to Buenos Ayres. Unfortunately, the belligerents are as evenly matched in physical force as in obstinacy of purpose, and unless arrested in their suicidal designs, a long struggle of the true South American type may be expected. Its only effect will be to destroy the financial reputation of the States at war, to exhaust their resources, and injure their commercial relations with other portions of the world. This will be the price paid for the barren honor of compelling Buenos Ayres to reënter the Confederation.

Under these circumstances it must be considered fortunate that the British Government has consented to mediate between the Argentines and the rebellious State. The influence of England over Buenos Ayres is great, and her commercial relations with the country are of sufficient importance to justify the interference, and to lead to the hope that a compromise may be effected without an appeal to arms. We sincerely trust that the mediation so promptly and readily undertaken will prove successful, and that the tranquillity and prosperity of the La Plata may not be long interrupted by civil war.

It is probable that the Brazilian Emperor, whose claim to be heard in this matter we have already maintained in these columns, intends to add his influence to that of Great Britain in urging peaceable counsels upon the combatants. The departure of the Portuguese squadron from Lisbon for these waters, not only favors this view, but also offers another indication that England, Portugal's ally and guardian, will not be alone in her work of humanity.

Summer Resorts and Sunday.

Fortunately, the inhabitants of New-York are not compelled to make long journeys in search of Summer recreation. Within two hours ride of the City Hall may be found in perfection the various beauties of mountain, ocean, river and plain—every imaginable aspect of nature and art—to please the eye and beguile the mind worn down by the incessant fatigues of business or study. We lack nothing indeed but additional avenues of City exit, and these are rapidly being supplied. Within a few weeks the excellent cars of the Third-avenue, like those of the Second, have extended their route to Harlem, so that Westchester County can be reached in an hour and a half, for six cents. A new railway to Piermont has recently been opened from Jersey City, along the west bank of the Hudson. The Morris and Essex Railroad is to be extended to Hoboken. Brooklyn has two railroads from her ferries to East New-York, and one nearly to Fort Hamilton, along the heights which border the Bay. Another is soon to be built adjacent to the South shore as far as Babylon. The Long Island Railway has long afforded to multitudes a ready way to the country. A horse railway is about to be laid from Jersey City to Bergen Point. All these lead to scenes whose beauty cannot be surpassed, and to localities most salubrious for the tired and heated citizen. The scenery within twenty miles of this metropolis is indeed as fine as any within a thousand miles. Those whose time and means enable them to visit the White Mountains and the wild rivers of Canada do well to embrace the opportunity. But it is a consolation that nothing more delightful is anywhere to be found than we have at our very doors, within reach of the thousands and tens of thousands whose "country season" must, perforce, be taken in installments of forty-eight hours at furthest. And it is in behalf of these thousands and tens of thousands especially, that the present hot and partisan agitation of what is called the "Sunday Question" needs to be most earnestly deprecated. The same sound and cogent reasons, which make it imperative upon the guardians of public order to close the haunts of vice and dissipation within the City limits on that one day of rest, which is also the one day of opportunity for great classes of our fellow-citizens, plead in behalf of all decent facilities for reaching on that day the healthful, happy world of rural nature, the "groves, which were God's first temples," and the fields in which the lily and her sister flowers, more royally arrayed than "Solomon in all his glory," utter their perpetual prayer and praise.

Nothing can be more fatal to the cause of true religious liberty than such a confusion of things, lawful and unlawful, as is now attempted by the "Anti-Sabbatarians" of this country. The devotees of unlicensed drinking and advocates of urban revelry naturally provoke the friends of Sabbath peace and order into corresponding vehemence and extravagance of action. A simple question of Municipal Police is thus fast inflamed into a great issue of public morals, and the community is plunged into a chaos of inconsistent and contradictory discussions, out of which no good to any cause can be rationally expected to arise. There ought surely to be nothing to prevent our emulating in New-York the example of London, where a Sunday of unbroken peace and decorum is secured for a population nearly five times as large as our own, by the simple expedients of suppressing vulgar disorder and fostering legitimate repose. While the matchless police of London keep the worshipers in all her churches free from unseemly clamors, and the streets of the modern Babel still as a village road, the railways converging on the capital, bear myriads of the worn and weary dwellers in the town away, to fill their lungs with pure air, their eyes with beauty, and their hearts with gladness, for the work of another week. Between Hampton Court, for instance, and London, twenty-two trains run each Sunday on the Southwestern line, conveying the denizens of Cheapside or Islington for a couple of shillings, into that world of mazy greeneries and stately splendors, over which the shade of WOLSEY broods. More than eighty trains on same day connect the breezy slopes of Greenwich and the reaches of the sweeping Thames with the close Wards of the vast metropolis. With Erith in Kent, Epsom, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Croydon, Sydenham, Datchet, Chiswick, Clapham—in short, with all the hundred bright or pleasant nooks and villages and woods that stud the rich Home Circle about the capital of Britain, the same wide and active movement connects on Sunday the thronging masses of the people. Snatched thus from the steaming, sodden vices of the city, the London people learn in the pursuit of more innocent recreations, at once a purer freedom and a truer veneration of holy things, than brawling squabblers for unbridled license or angry bigots can ever dream of.

Divorces at a Discount.

Unhappy husbands and ill-treated wives, who long for release from the yoke matrimonial, are apt to regard the divorce laws of this State as inconveniently rigid. It will be recollected that by the statute law of New-York no misconduct, however gross, except adultery alone, entitles the innocent and abused party to the relief *a vinculo*, and this severe requirement naturally causes a great deal of trouble. One of its most common effects has been to drive the party seeking separation to some other State, where a milder code prevails. Indiana has usually been preferred for this purpose, as in that sovereign member of our political confederacy it has been found by happy experience that the Courts will untie the knot for the slightest possible reasons. Consequently there has been a large annual emigration thither of would-be bachelors and unprotected females, eager for restoration to the deserted felicities of the single estate. A brief residence in that occidental commonwealth, coupled with a reasonable disbursement of Court fees, has always been effectual. Uncounted crowds, heart-sick of matrimony, are every season discharged cured, and return to their former homes safe, as they have fondly believed, from any interference with their independent bliss on the part of their discarded help-mates, proved by sad experience to be more full of hindrance than of help.

This comfortable theory has, however, been unmercifully disturbed by a recent decision of the Supreme Court in Lewis County—Judge BACON presiding—to the effect, as is reported, that an Indiana divorce, when the party goes from this State for the purpose of procuring it, is not worth a straw. We have not seen a full report of the case, but doubt not the decision was substantially that a divorce granted in another State to a citizen of New-York, when decreed for a cause which would not entitle him to a divorce here, will be held by our tribunals inoperative and void. Thus, if a man or woman goes to Indiana, for example, and procures a divorce *a vinculo* for any misconduct of the other party short of adultery, and returning to this State, marries again, such man or woman is guilty of bigamy. This is no new law. It was laid down by the Supreme Court of New-York more than thirty years ago. Nothing whatever therefore is gained by seeking a divorce abroad in case the party returns. It is true, indeed, that many thus divorced have again married and resided in this State without molestation, but they owed their impunity not to any toleration of our laws, but solely to the forbearance of the authorities, being as liable to a warrant of arrest or indictment by a Grand Jury, as if they had never been divorced at all. The impunity accorded to such persons has, indeed, been so general that few are aware of any legal liability, believing that an Indiana divorce is as valid as one decreed by our own Courts.

This popular error may, however, as it is easy to see, lead to very disagreeable consequences. A conviction for bigamy is almost as serious a calamity as an unpleasant domestic yoke-fellow.

JUDGES AND THEIR SALARIES.—A Tax-payer writes to us in exculpation of the Board of Supervisors from what he doubtless supposed to be a charge made against that respectable body in our columns of yesterday. Our correspondent assures us that in auditing an account presented to the Board in behalf of three of the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Supervisors have merely performed a formal duty which cannot properly be described as an absolute increase by them of the compensation of the Judges. We are the less prepared to contest this statement that it simply repeats in substance what we ourselves yesterday said. We made no attack upon the audit of the Board of Supervisors, or upon the Board itself, or upon the legislative provision under which the Board claims to have acted. What we have said, and say, is that the salary of a Judge of the Supreme Court of New-York ought to be as fixed as a fixed star, and as far above the reach not only of all political intrigues, but of all political suspicions as well. We think of our Judges as CÆSAR thought of his wife; and we have no doubt the Supervisors, judging the matter as men and citizens, will each and all think with us.

COUNTERFEITERS AT LARGE.

New-York Detectives and Philadelphia Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 19.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me, as a humble citizen of a meek provincial city, to congratulate you on the skill and energy of your Metropolitan Police. Your Detectives are especially wonderful; and that such New-York *sharps* should be foiled by our Philadelphia *flats*, is really not at all to their discredit.

One day last week a box, dispatched to Philadelphia, by Adams' Express of your City, fell on its way to the train, burst open and revealed a store of bogus coins, most beautifully executed. Of course great excitement followed this startling discovery. The Police authorities were notified; the box was nailed up again, and, "shadowed" by two astute Detectives, was sent on its treacherous way. Arrived at this place, it lay for two days in the Express Office, the Detectives' "shadows" growing hourly longer. At last the person to whom the box was addressed appeared, paid for the freight, took it and departed. The "shadows" followed after. For "ten miles" (so runs their story) they hung upon the traces of the rogue, (you know how wild and tangled a maze our streets in Philadelphia are,) and then, alas! lost sight of him forever! What could have become of him? PETER SCHLEMIHL objected to having no shadow at all. This wretch, perhaps, objected to having two shadows to spare. So he fled into some one of the many labyrinths of this notoriously confused and crooked city. Will he ever be found again?—he and his box of *bogus* coin, made up largely, I am told, of the most admirably executed *quarters* of 1858, only distinguishable from the genuine by a certain irregular, dropsical character about the first figure 8 of the numeral? Should he be caught somewhere out West, for instance, on the prairies or in the Rocky Mountains, what a romantic story he will have to tell of his flight from two New-York Detectives through the meandering lanes of the city of

WILLIAM PENN.

Sunday Reform in Chicago.

A correspondent informs us that the successful effort for closing the Sunday liquor shops in this city has prompted a similar reform in Chicago.

"The police called on all saloon keepers and grocers, on Saturday last—of whom more than twelve hundred had been in the habit of keeping open on Sunday—warning them to close up, or the Mayor intended to enforce the law. The great majority complied; and we had a comparatively quiet Sabbath yesterday."

The large majority in favor of suppressing the Sunday liquor business in St. Louis, and the movement thus inaugurated in Chicago, indicate that our Western cities have a more healthy public sentiment than has been attributed to them. If conducted with suitable moderation and firmness, it will be found that the Sabbath observance effort will contribute to the improvement of public morals and the universal well-being of society.

THE AUTHORSHIP OF ADAM BEDE.—The long-disputed question of the authorship of *Adam Bede* has at last been answered by the actual, who is neither the Rev. Mr. LIGGINS, nor WILLIAM and MARY HOWITT, nor any person named ELLIOT. Mr. HOWITT put himself to the superfluous trouble of making a public denial of the authorship on behalf of himself and his wife. But no person, whose opinion was worth heeding, would ever have imagined that that worthy couple could ever have written such novels as *Janet's Repentance* and *Adam Bede*. There were some critics who had the sagacity to discover, as was done in the case of *Jane Eyre*, that *Adam Bede* was a feminine production, and so it has turned out. The London *Critic* and other English journals state positively that the author of *Adam Bede* is Miss MARY ANN EVANS, already known to the literary world by her remarkable translation of STRAUSS' *Life of Jesus*.

The Judges' Salaries.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The action of the Board of Supervisors in relation to the arrears of payment to Judges ROOSEVELT, MITCHELL and EDWARDS, is simply the auditing of an account presented to the Board, and is in no way to be considered an addition at this time to their compensation. In 1852 the Board of Supervisors ordered such payment, and the Legislature passed a law authorizing the same to be paid. Comptroller FLAGG, supposing that such payment came within the Constitutional provision, refused to pay it to the Judges whose accounts are now audited. Justice STRONG, on an application to him, held that such payment was not the salary referred to in the Constitution. The right of those Judges to be paid under that resolution appears to be undoubted and the action of the present Board of Supervisors in auditing the account as presented, is no more than a simple act of justice to those claimants. If they are not entitled to the amount, the auditing of their accounts gives no right which did not exist before, but such auditing is necessary to enable them to make application for a compulsory payment.

It is hardly to be supposed that any one would complain of the addition which the resolution of 1852 made to the compensation of the Judges, or that any one would now object to the payment of the money which Comptroller FLAGG did not pay, when it is remembered that the whole compensation heretofore received by them is the petty sum of $2,500 for a year's services, while the Judges of the District Courts are receiving annually $3,000 without objection.

At the last session of the Legislature, provision was made in the Tax Levy for the payment of these claims, and it is difficult to conceive how, under such instructions from the Legislature the Supervisors could refuse to audit the account. TAXPAYER.

AN INTERESTING PIECE OF NEWS.—The *Evening Post* states that "ELIZA HENSLER," the American *prima donna*, has been engaged for the next opera season at Oporto, Spain." The opera house at Oporto, Spain, must be a *chateau en Espagne*.

From the Indian Territory.

JOHN ROSS RE-ELECTED IN THE CHEROKEE NATION.

By the Overland Mail we receive Fort Smith papers of the 11th inst. The *Times* records the re-election of JOHN ROSS as Chief of the Cherokees. It says: "There is but little doubt as to the reëlection of JOHN ROSS as Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, there being no opposition. Here we have an instance of the love of power. Ross was elected Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, under their first Constitution, in the Fall of 1828, at New-Echota, Georgia, and has been the Chief ever since, being re-elected every four years. He was the Chief in 1838, when the whole tribe removed West and after their settlement here, and the adoption of their present Constitution, was chosen Chief, and so great is his popularity that it is deemed useless, by those opposed to him, to run any person against him. Although he is now over sixty years of age, he still clings to power with a wonderful tenacity, having exercised the office of Chief over thirty years. Mr. Ross has been a public man among the Cherokees all his life, and we believe he was in power as a President of the Cherokee Committee as early as 1810. He is nearly white, being the descendant of DANIEL ROSS, a Scotchman, who married a daughter of MCDONALD, a Scotchman, who married a Cherokee woman. MCDONALD was at the time of the American Revolution agent for GEORGE III. among the Cherokees.

The candidates for the Committee, in the Canadian District, Cherokee Nation, received the following number of votes respectively, viz.: Coody, 125; J. A. Scales, 86; Perry Brewer, 62; Double Head, 84. For the Council—Bowls, 133; Smith, 132; Foram, 142; W. Casey, 55; Reese, 52. For Sheriff—C. Drew, 94; R. Grossiaire, 20; Linn Fields, 10; B Downy, 70.

We are also glad to state that the election was conducted in a quiet, peaceable and orderly manner.

HURST, who killed young WHARTON RECTOR and stabbed FRANK, was brought before United States Commissioner OGDEN on Friday last, and upon examination was sent to prison, to await his trial at the next term of the United States District Court.

The Creek Indian who killed BROOKER, a white man, in the Cherokee Nation, some months ago, and who was lately confined in jail at Scullyville, C. N., broke jail a few days ago, and is now at large. A sharp look-out should be kept for him. His name is NOCOSE EMARTLACHEE. He has threatened several others living in the Indian country. It is our opinion that BROOKER, being a white man, formerly living in the Choctaw Nation, having an Indian family, and has been killed there by this vagabond, that the United States Court should take cognizance of it. We may be in error, but believe we are right, and should like very much to see Marshal JACOWAY or Deputy WHITESIDES get on his track at once. He can be found in the Creek Nation.

The small bands of Wichitas, Keechies, Kaddoes, Jonies and Delawares, have all left their camp, near Fort Arbuckle, for their new homes, near the Wichita Mountains—the place selected by Maj. RECTOR for the Agency, being by the road 100 miles, and on a straight line, about 65 miles due west of Fort Arbuckle.

Indian Troubles on the Frontier—Five Thousand Indians in Arms—A Battle Fought.

The Kansas *Western Metropolitan Extra*, of Aug. 16, has the following:

"This (Friday) morning, Mr. CHARLES A. HASELER, a merchant at Emporia, arrived in this city, bringing news of an alarming nature concerning recent attacks by the Indians upon the settlers of Whitewater and Walnut Rivers, in Butler and Greenwood Counties, Kansas Territory.

The number of Kaw, Osage and Camanche Indians in that vicinity is about five thousand, all warriors. They have lately removed from the Little Arkansas, where they have been collecting for some time back, for the purpose, it seems, of driving back the settlers from the frontier. Some interpret their motive to be revenge for the hanging of the two Kaws at Council Grove some time since; but this would hardly seem so, as the point of attack is some seventy miles distant. It may, however, be a plan to decoy the men away so that the point mentioned will fall an easier prey. Certain it is that the people at the Grove have anticipated an attack for some time.

On Thursday morning, 11th inst., a messenger reached Emporia from the Lower Whitewater bringing information that an engagement had taken place between the Indians and whites near the town of Eldorado, in which one hundred of the former and five of the latter were killed. The same day another messenger arrived from Chelsea, 15 miles above, bringing a note from Mr. N. S. STOUT, of that place, stating that the town was surrounded by Indians, and they were momentarily expecting an attack. He appealed for assistance. In order to get his family away. That evening a company of fifty left Emporia, expecting to reach there next morning, a distance of fifty miles. A man came from Emporia as our informant left, Friday evening, who stated that he met the company nearly at their destination, and that no attack had yet been made upon that place.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

WHICH IS RIGHT?—A slight disagreement exists between the Street Commissioner and the Comptroller as to the extent of the powers which are vested in their several departments. A few days since the Street Commissioner sent a requisition for stationery of various kinds over to the Comptroller. Word was returned that the appropriation for stationery for the Street Commissioner's Department was exhausted. Surprised at this announcement, Mr. SMITH immediately ordered an investigation of his books to ascertain whether this were the case. He was satisfied, after a rigid search, that there was still a balance on hand, and, on making further inquiry, found that the Comptroller had paid some bills which had not been certified to by him. Mr. SMITH claims that it is for all supplies furnished his Bureau should first pass through his hands before being paid by the Comptroller. The Comptroller, on the other hand, asserts that he has exclusive charge of the City finances, and that it is not the sphere of the Street Commissioner to dictate how he shall keep his accounts.

A FUGITIVE CAPTURED.—About a year ago, a man named ABRAHAM GRUNTHAL was arrested on a charge of pocket-picking, and was held in $2,000 bail to appear for trial. He, however, fled from the City, forfeiting his bail, which was in due time collected. A bench warrant was issued for his arrest, and a diligent search made, but no clue to the fugitive was obtained until yesterday, when he was discovered and arrested by Officer SLATER of the Fifth Ward Police. The prisoner was first taken before the District Attorney who had issued the warrant of arrest, but was afterwards examined before Ald. BRADY, at the City Hall Court, who committed him to prison. GRUNTHAL is a man of good education, respectable appearance and affable manners, just the last person in the world to be suspected of pocket-picking. Nevertheless, he is known to the police to be one of the most expert pickpockets in the United States. He is a leader of his associates, and is designated among them by the *sobriquet* of "the General."

REPAIRS TO THE CITY HALL.—Yesterday the Street Commissioner opened the bids for contracts to repair the City Hall. There were eight in all, ranging from $11 500 to $30,657. M. C. BARR named the latter as the amount for which he thought he could do the work and EDWARD GRIDLEY the former. THOS. WILSON offered to do it for $11,947; JAMES B. WATSON and WM. HAW for $11,662; KEYSER & BERRIAN for $16 282; JOHN GALLIER for $15 248; WM. COULTER $19,941, and GILLESPIE & MARTLING for $19,500. JAMES GRIDLEY and JOHN VAN DOLSEN are Mr. EDWARD GRIDLEY'S sureties to the amount of $15 000. The time allowed for the performance of the contract is ninety days from the date of its confirmation. The repairs, as has already been stated, consist substantially in restoring the building to its former condition.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.—A poor old blind man named JOHN BROSS, who, for some months past, has been in a very dejected frame of mind, and has often wished he were dead, was found hanging in the stable, No. 320 Water-street, yesterday morning. Deceased had been accustomed to sleep in the stable, and last night, when no one else was present, he terminated his existence by inserting a pitchfork over the stable door, from which he suspended himself by a small cord. When found, he had been dead some hours. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was returned.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—A mason named PETER CAVIBER, who was working on the stores No. 579 Broadway, while descending a ladder with his box of tools yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of working on another portion of the building, slipped and fell a distance of 20 feet to the ground. He died in a few minutes from the effect of his injuries. The remains were taken to the late residence of the deceased, No. 137 West Thirtieth-street. He leaves a wife and children.

RUN OVER AND FATALLY INJURED.—Last evening, at 6½ o'clock, a man named THOMAS FARRELL was run over by a horse and wagon as he was crossing Broadway near Fifty second-street. The unfortunate man was taken to his residence in Fifty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. He was so severely injured that the doctor who was called to attend him says his recovery is impossible. The driver of the vehicle is unknown.

A METEOROLOGICAL BUREAU.—We understand that the City Inspector is about to apply to the Common Council for the passage of an ordinance to establish, in connection with the Sanitary Department of the City, a Meteorological Bureau, having for its objects the establishment of a system of rain guages, tidal staffs, the standard of apparent time, the measurement of the electrical currents of the atmosphere, and all other matters cognate to the sanitary condition of the City.

CARTMAN DROWNED.—On Thursday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a cartman named MICHAEL DUGAN was loading his vehicle with bricks at the foot of Twenty-second-street, North River, when he fell into the river and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. His remains were afterwards recovered by the Tenth Ward Police. Deceased was intoxicated at the time of the accident. A verdict of "Accidental drowning" was rendered.

FOUND DROWNED.—At 11½ o'clock on Thursday morning the body of a German boy named JOHN BAUER was found floating in the North River, foot of Twenty-fourth-street. Deceased fell overboard from a small boat in which he was sailing. He was 7 years of age, and resided with his parents at No. 160 West Thirty-second-street.

THE CROTON ALL RIGHT.—Mr. TAPPAN, of the Croton Board, with Engineer CRAVEN, visited Croton Lake yesterday. They found the water perfectly pure, all the disagreeable taste which has characterized it lately having disappeared. This was found to be the case in every part of the Lake, and it is hoped that there will be no further trouble.

THE INFANT'S HOME.—Bids for the construction of a building to be called the Infant's Home were also opened yesterday. JOHN COULTER'S bid, which was the lowest, named $23 900 as his estimate of the work. WM. G. CHAVA and JAMES DONNELLY are his sureties to the amount of $15,000 Time allowed for execution of the contract, six months.

RECOGNIZED.—The body found floating in the water at the foot of Eleventh-street, East River, has been identified by the Eleventh Ward Police as that of THOMAS KIRNAN, formerly employed in the Novelty Works. Deceased when last seen was much intoxicated, and is supposed to have wandered to the dock and fallen into the river. The Coroner has been notified.

HOUSE FOR ENGINE COMPANY NO. 43.—Mr. EDWARD GRIDLEY is the lowest bidder for constructing a house for Engine Company, No. 43. The amount named was $3,500. Time allowed four months. Sureties, JAS GRIDLEY and JOHN V

Masterson and Webb, of the Fifth Ward, for soliciting money from Charlotte Lentz, of White-street, who keeps an alleged disreputable house. The Police Commissioners yesterday had the matter under investigation, when Mrs. Lentz testified that Webb had called upon her and told her that she had been complained of for keeping a disorderly house, but he would have the matter settled for $100. She said she could not procure so much, when the officer agreed to make all right for $50. In the meantime Masterson came to the house with a warrant against her, which had been issued by Justice CONNOLLY, and he threatened to execute it immediately unless Webb's demand was complied with. The woman refused to pay the money, and went to Justice CONNOLLY, who told her it was true he had issued a warrant, but advised her not to pay a cent to the officers. Several witnesses were examined on the part of the defence, who testified to the bad character of the house, but no evidence controverting the testimony of Mrs. Lentz in the slightest degree was offered. The case was not closed yesterday.

A LAW CLERK CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.—Charles M. Martin, twenty years of age, employed as clerk in the law-office of Whiting & Clark, was arrested yesterday and committed to the Tombs for trial, on a charge of embezzlement. The accused, it is alleged, some time ago was directed by his employers to institute proceedings in the Marine Court for the purpose of collecting a debt due Mr. John A. Smith, by Mr. Peter Kilnch. Money was given to Martin by Mr. Clark, to pay the fees of the clerks of the Court. Instead of bringing the suit, it is alleged that Martin saw Kilnch and agreed to let him pay the bill by installments, promising in such case to forego proceedings in Court. Kilnch during the months of May and June, paid Martin $167, which it is now said he used for his own purposes, as he had likewise the money given to him by Mr. Clark for the expenses of the suit. Martin represented to his employers that he had brought the suit as directed, and the debt was approximating toward payment, so that their suspicions have not been excited until within a few days.

AN ACTOR CHARGED WITH LARCENY.—A young man named John B. Rogers, who has lately been employed to do the "general utility" of the Bowery Theatre, was arrested on Thursday evening by Detective Poole, on a charge of stealing a green velvet gown from Horace H. Wall, of No. 20 Columbia-street, who performs the "walking gentleman" for the same theatre. The garment had been lent to Wall by Mr. Wallack, and was valued at $30. It was stolen from the dressing room at the theatre last Saturday night, and was recovered in the pawn-shop of Stanton & Co., in New Canal-street, where it had been pledged for five shillings. Suspicion resting upon Rogers, he was taken into custody just as he was about to leave the City for Boston. The prisoner was held for examination.

ROWDYISM IN THE FOURTH WARD.—On Friday evening, quite a number of fights took place in the vicinity of Pearl and Vandewater streets. An emigrant runner named John Sullivan, and a printer named James Griffin, were the first combatants. Both were arrested and locked up. Next, a young fellow being attacked, he procured a butcher's knife, threatening to do harm with it. The police accommodated him also with lodgings. Several minor fights followed, but no damage was done. Sullivan and Griffin assaulted officers Tuttle and Delaney while being taken to the Station-house, but they were soon quieted.

BEATEN IN A BAR-ROOM.—Last night a man named Francis Boyle, of Baltimore, was in the liquor-saloon of Diedrich Miller, No. 59 Park-place, and a quarrel ensued between him and the proprietor. In the midst of the disturbance, Miller struck Boyle a heavy blow with a club, dislocating his shoulder. Miller was arrested by Sergeant Preston, of the Sixth Ward, taken before Alderman SMITH, at the Lower Police Court, and committed for examination. The injured man was conveyed to the City Hospital.

MAYHEM.—Yesterday afternoon, William Williams, of No. 307 Madison-street, had a fight with a man named John Crilly, when the latter knocked Williams down and deliberately bit off his nose and one of his ears. Williams appeared before Justice SUMNER, and entered a complaint against his assailant for mayhem. Crilly was arrested, taken before the Magistrate, and locked up in default of $2 000 bail.

ARREST BY THE HARBOR POLICE.—This morning about 3 o'clock Officer Dixon, of the Harbor Police, arrested a man, who gave his name as Saml. Allen, in the act of breaking into the cabin of the sloop *Geo. Edwards*, lying at the foot of Oliver-street. He was taken to the Station-house and committed.

The Jewelry Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having seen a notice in your Police news column, in Monday's issue, under the head of "An Alleged Theft of Jewelry," from Mr. Wm. B. Dunley, in which I am placed in a very delicate light before the public, I take the same means to contradict the statement *in toto*. To those who knew my parents before and know me from infancy, no contradiction is necessary. Suffice it to say, I have ever endeavored to act the part of a good citizen, but to the public and to those who know me but slightly, I deem it but proper that my character now and hereafter should not be biased until the matter shall have undergone a judicial investigation. All papers noticing the arrest will do justice to a young man by publishing this.

FRANK DUFFY, No. 20 Gouverneur-street.

Fires.

FIRE IN WEST FORTY-THIRD-STREET.—At about 1½ o'clock on Friday afternoon, a fire broke out in a carpenter shop in the rear of No. 324 West Forty-third-street, owned and occupied by James Sheen. The flames rapidly spread to a row of three small brick dwellings in front, occupied by several families, and they, with the shop, were totally destroyed. Three frame dwellings in the rear also received considerable damage before the firemen could succeed in extinguishing the flames. There was a large quantity of material in the carpenter shop, which was destroyed. The total loss will be in the neighborhood of $6,000, said to be partially covered by insurance in several City companies.

FIRE IN EAST TWELFTH-STREET.—At about 11 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in the stables of John McGinnis, in the rear of No. 203 East Twelfth-street, causing a damage of $500 before the flames were extinguished. The fire is supposed to have originated accidentally.

There were five horses in the stables at the time of the fire, belonging to carmen, and all of them were burned to death. They were not insured. J. MULLEN, Assistant Foreman of No. 11 Hook and Ladder Company, was run over in Grand street by Engine Company No. 17, and had his leg broken. He was properly cared for.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE OFFAL CONTRACT.—The parties authorized by the Common Council to make a contract for removing offal from the City have given the contract to Mr. FRANK SWIFT, for ten years, the City paying him $2,000 per year for the trouble. Mr. SWIFT denies that the contents of one of his boats were washed ashore at Staten Island, as has been repeatedly stated.

BURGLARIES.—The house of Mr. OLMSTEAD, corner of Pacific and Bond streets, was robbed, Thursday night, during the absence of the occupants, of some property, but to what value is not known. The house of Mr. SUZELL, No. 16 Green avenue, was robbed the same night of a diamond pin worth $50, and a silver snuff box valued at $10.

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"Two Hours With Brigham Young."

Mr. Greeley's account of his interview with Brigham Young and other dignitaries of the Mormon Church, and of their conversation on the doctrines and polity of the Church, will appear in THE TRIBUNE of Saturday, Aug. 20.

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BIRTHS.

MCKAY.—In this City, at No. 80 West 17th-st., on Thursday, Aug. 18, the wife of Mr. Charles McKay, of a daughter.

DIED.

REILLY.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 18 after a lingering illness BRIDGET, the beloved wife of Bernard Reilly, aged 29 years.

Her funeral will take place on Saturday at 9½ o'clock, A. M., from her late residence, No. 202 East 13th st., to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, in 14th-st., where a solemn High Mass will be offered for the repose of her soul, and thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment. The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend without further invitation.

CHILDS.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 19, NORRIS SCHUYLER, only son of Charles N. and Margaret Virginia Childs, of Philadelphia, aged 4 years 5 months and 2 days, grandson of Robert T. Norris, Esq., of this City.

His remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

THOMAS.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 19, ERNEST BENJAMIN, son of Joshua R. and Mary E. Thomas, aged 16 months and 8 days.

The funeral will take place from his grandfather's residence, No. 290 5st st., on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MCCULLAGH.—In the City of Williamsburgh, on Thursday morning, Aug. 18, at the residence of her mother, No. 107 2d st., of consumption, Miss ARABELLA MCCULLAGH, aged 21 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Calvary Church, North 6th-st., Williamsburgh.

KELLOGG.—At Yonkers, on Friday, Aug. 19, DWIGHT KELLOGG late of Ann Arbor, Mich., aged 62 years.

Funeral on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of John Q. Kellogg, in Yonkers.

HOWARD.—At his residence in Pompton, Passaic County, New-Jersey, on Friday, Aug. 12, WILLIAM E. HOWARD, formerly of this City, aged 46 years.

DIX.—At Elizabeth N. J., on Friday morning, Aug. 19, of cholera infantum, KATE SCHUYLER DIX, infant daughter of J. A. and Julia F. Dix, aged 8 months and 22 days.

Funeral this (Saturday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock. Cars leave Cortlandt-st. at 3:20 and 4 o'clock, and return at 7:15.

WOOD.—At Middletown, Orange Co., N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 18, the Rev. DANIEL T. WOOD, aged 59 years.

BLAKELY.—At Buffalo, Minn., on Saturday, Aug. 6, WILLIAM BLAKELY, formerly of Union, Broome Co., N. Y.

CROTON WATER.

Pure Croton equal to spring water, can be tasted and the apparatus examined, at French's Hotel, where it is in daily successful operation. The extremely simple character of

A. SCHILLING'S FILTER,

renders it utterly impossible to get out of order. It is cheap and effective. Every hotel, bank, office, restaurant, and house, can with it have pure Croton water. It can be supplied in all sizes, from that of a water-cooler which will yield ten gallons a day to a tank which will run off two hundred.

Made exclusively by A. SCHILLING, the Sole Manufacturer in the City of

PURE CALCINED PULVERIZED CHARCOAL.

A. SCHILLING, Office 58 3d-st.

Factory Nos. 335, 337, 339, and 341 West 32d st., N. York. Down town orders may be left at French's Hotel.

PATENT MICA AND FIBROUS CEMENT ROOFING.

This composition consists of strong glutinous substances, impregnated with fibrous matter, and covered with the beautiful and imperishable mineral, Mica. It is elastic and flexible, and practically imperishable, and is the best, cheapest and most ornamental roofing in use. LEAKY ROOFS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED WATER TIGHT.

Specimens and the best of references can be seen at our office. JOSEPH DITTO & CO.,
General Office No. 378 Broadway, New York.

CURTIS' CURE FOR BALDNESS.

This remedy is reliable; contains no oil, lead or sulphur: it has been tested in Boston, Providence and the Eastern States. J. M. CURTIS, Proprietor, Providence R. I. Sold by E. M. Guion, No. 127 Bowery; J. & J. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; W. H. Lewis, No. 52 Greenwich-st.; John Jones, No. 723 Houston-st., New York; Mrs. Hayes; G. P. Milne, and Reynolds & Co., Brooklyn; P. Sellew, Jersey City; U. T. Mercer, Newark. BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, And all Druggists. General Agents.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES.

Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? My Unguent, established in 1852, will force them to grow on the smoothest face in six weeks, without stain or injury to the skin. Price $1. Sent post free to any address.

R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st.

ARE YOU GOING TO THE MOUNTAINS?
BLACK DIAMONDS
Will interest and startle you.
Sold by all Booksellers.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS restores the appetite, gives fresh vigor to the digestive organs, sends the blood through the veins with a more lively current, corrects a tendency to depression of spirits, and fits a person for pursuits of life with a cheerful heart and active mind. Sold by all druggists.

Principal Depôt Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York.

RARE CHEMICALS, METALS AND USEFUL SUBSTANCES—True Persian Insect Powder for roaches, bugs ants, and Fly Paper; Vienna Lime for polishing steel; Cadmium, Aluminium, Platina, Nickel, Oxides, Manganese, Cobalt, Uranium, fire-work materials; German and Trieste Black Lead, Indigo, Hydrofluoric and Pieric Acids, for sale by

Dr. LEWIS FEUCHTWANGER,
No. 143 Maiden-lane, New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, via Southampton and Havre, per United States steamer FULTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 20th day of August, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

THE SOUTH, NORTH, EAST AND WEST, all acknowledge my bags, in their countless variety, to surpass all others in style quality and adaptation to the wants of flour dealers, grocers, druggists, &c. &c. &c.

M. VANDERHOOF, No. 171 West-st.

OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES.

Authorized by the Legislature with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class. No. 447. Aug 19, 1859.

74, 70, 71, 68, 54, 12, 10, 3, 40, 56, 69, 6.

Class No. 448. Aug. 19, 1859.

10, 70, 28, 3, 53, 78, 75, 42, 23, 4, 37, 30, 52, 41.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.

Class No. 445. Aug. 19, 1859.

66, 45, 18, 13, 72, 47, 75, 60, 46, 58, 31, 52, 48.

Class No. 446. Extra Aug. 19, 1859.

18, 22, 56, 48, 30, 69, 63, 21, 67, 3, 49, 29.

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)

ADVERTISING AGENCY.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, would respectfully invite those who wish to advertise to call at their Agency.

They have been established for over TEN years, and have the most complete arrangements ever devised.

From the Madison Daily Courier.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.

It gives us pleasure to state that we have been doing business with S. M. Pettingill & Co., Advertising Agents, New-York and Boston, as advertising agents for the *Courier* for *ten* consecutive years. During all that time we have found them accurate in business accounts and prompt in paying bills. A well conducted newspaper advertising agency is a valuable institution both to the Press and the public. We commend Pettengill & Co. to our friends as the best advertising agents we know.

From the New Albany (Ind.) Daily Ledger.

We, too, have transacted business with Messrs. Pettengill & Co. for many years, and in all that time have had no occasion to complain of them. They are model advertising agents, insisting upon a strict compliance with the terms on which the advertisements are inserted—as it is their duty to advertisers, who have to rely upon their honor for the fulfillment of contracts by the newspaper press—and when these are complied with, punctually paying the bills. Eastern advertisers who wish to get the worth of their money, should by all means give their orders to Messrs. Pettengill & Co., at their New-York or Boston Agency.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S
CITY AND COUNTRY
ADVERTISING AGENCY,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York, Times Buildings.

Liberal arrangements will be made with ADVERTISERS, and their favors promptly inserted in any NEWSPAPER published in the UNITED STATES OR CANADA, at the publishers' lowest cash prices. Reference is made to Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

PETER K. DEYO,
ADVERTISING AGENT,
OFFICE NO. 19 NASSAU BANK BUILDING,
Reference—Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

All desirous of advertising through his (Mr Deyo's) agency, can do so with the *fullest confidence in all his representations.—N. Y. Express, March 4, 1859.*

THE MOBILE REGISTER,
BY JOHN FORSYTH,

Published DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY, a commercial and political (DEMOCRATIC) NEWSPAPER Having a large circulation in Alabama and Mississippi the REGISTER is the best medium of general advertising in these States.

The MERCHANTS' AND PLANTERS' PRICE CURRENT is published every Saturday morning at this office. Terms cash.

DAILY.....$12
TRI-WEEKLY.....5
WEEKLY.....3

Specimen copies and rates of advertising sent to inquirer. Address DAILY REGISTER, Mobile, Alabama.

32 **HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.** 32

The Graefenberg Company's

MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON

is a certain cure for all female monthly irregularities, weakness, tumors, ulceration, inflammation, whites, falling, and other local derangements of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them.

Price, $1 50 per bottle; five bottles for $6. In can be safely sent by express.

☞ A skillful physician (Dr. BRIDGE) is in the office, where he can be personally consulted.

Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Secretary Graefenberg Company*, No. 32 PARK ROW, NEW-YORK.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS.

500,000

FIRST QUALITY
GERMAN CIGARS,

Put up in a most attractive and new manner for retailing, will be sold cheap for cash.

JERVIS' Information Exchange, No. 229 Broadway.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

Will positively cure Cholera Infantum, Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, and all the diseases incident to the process of teething. It gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the infant. *Perfectly safe in all cases.* Sold by all druggists, at 25 cents per bottle, and at the office, No. 13 Cedar-st.

CHILSON'S CONE FURNACES

Consume all the gas arising from the consumption of coal, thus saving a large proportion of fuel.

BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
Makers,
No. 442 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.

BARTHOLF'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.

Prices greatly reduced. Machines, $50; $60.

BARTHOLF Manufacturing Co., No. 43a Broadway.

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Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Secretary Graefenberg Company*, No. 32 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.

NORTHERN
FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
No. 1 Moorgate-st. London.
Established in 1836.
OFFICE IN PHILADELPHIA,
No. 37 South Third-st.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....$6,298,800
PAID UP CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.... 2,194,241
ANNUAL REVENUE, NEARLY..... 1,000,000

LONDON DIRECTORS:
GEORGE G. ANDERSON, THOMAS N. FARQUHAR, Sir C. R. MCGRIGOR, Bart. Lord ERNEST BRUCE, M.P. DUNCAN JAMES KAY, WILLIAM WESTGARTH, WM. MILLER, M.P. Ch'm. A. P. FLETCHER, Sec'y, EDWARD FUCHS, Vice-Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF REFERENCE:
STUART & BROTHER, G. W. MACALESTER & Co., MYERS, LAGHORN & Co. SMITH, WILLIAMS & Co., WM. MCKEE & Co., MCCUTCHEON & COLLINS, JAMES GRAHAM & Co.

JOS. B. MITCHELL, Esq., Pres't Mech. Bank.
JAS. DUNLAP, Esq., Pres't Union Bank.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, late Judge Sup. Court.

NEW-YORK REFERENCES:
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., ABM. BELL'S SONS, G. H. STUART & CO., J. & J. STUART & CO.

This well established and successful Company is prepared to effect insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on dwellings, warehouses, stores, stocks of goods, ships and their cargoes while in port, and on merchandise generally not exceeding

30,000 DOLLARS ON A SINGLE RISK:

On first class COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS not exceeding $10,000 on any one risk. The rates of premium are moderate, and the conditions of insurance are framed with the greatest liberality.

The policies of the Northern Assurance Company are not only guaranteed by a large capital, but also by the unlimited personal responsibility of over one thousand shareholders. Losses promptly adjusted and paid, without reference to London.

WM. SETTY, Agent,
No. 37 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

ARE YOU GOING TO SARATOGA OR NEWPORT?
BLACK DIAMONDS
Will afford pleasant reading for an evening.
Sold by all Booksellers.

DR. BRUNON'S BITTERS.

ARE THE BEST.

TRY FOR YOURSELF.

GET A GLASS GRATIS.

AT THE DEPOT, NO. 616 BROADWAY.

LARGE BOTTLES AT 50 CENTS.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
See that you get the GENUINE, which has
LEA & PERRINS'
on the Labels and Bottles. All other kinds are *worthless imitations* and *villainous compounds.*

This unrivaled condiment is sold all over the world by respectable dealers in Sauces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS,

Wholesale agents for the United States.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, 405 Broadway, New-York.
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

WILL HONEST RETAIL GROCERS SELL IMITATION FARINA CRACKERS?

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS
ARE THE ONLY GENUINE FARINA CRACKERS EVER MADE.

They have received the approval of our most eminent physicians who recommend their use.

Numerous critical and highly intelligent persons have not only tested these celebrated CRACKERS under various circumstances and conditions of the system, but have realized the most important benefits from their use, and all agree that they

COMBINE PROPERTIES OF THE HIGHEST IMPORTANCE TO HEALTH,

and an amount of nourishment unequaled by any other known production from wheat.

The extraordinary

FAVOR WITH WHICH WING'S CRACKERS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED

by the public, in connection with the large sales and continually increasing demand for them, has excited the cupidity of designing persons, whose conduct indicates a wish to make money by selling a very different article under the name of FARINA CRACKERS, though totally wanting in those

VALUABLE PROPERTIES WHICH DISTINGUISH THE GENUINE FARINA CRACKERS, MANUFACTURED BY MR. WING.

As FARINA CRACKERS were unknown to the public until introduced by Mr. Wing—and they can be made only by his process which is unknown to others—all articles introduced by others under the name of FARINA CRACKERS are attempts to deceive the public.

Certain individuals, however, by taking advantage of the high character and well-merited popularity which WING'S FARINA CRACKERS have attained, hope, it would seem, to induce the public to purchase their imitation articles at prices which will yield them large profits.

It may be well for such persons to understand that schemes of deception like this become dangerous when parties are tempted to commit acts which override all moral obligations for just rights and fair dealing, as they sometimes do.

In this instance we behold the spectacle of men who have ability enough to make money by a more exalted course, and as a consequence, to occupy a more worthy and respectable position, engaged not only in the manufacture and selling of these imitation Crackers, but employed in putting forth the most pitiable misrepresentations.

High-minded merchants engaged in the trade, not only disapprove, but condemn the introduction of these imitation Crackers as unworthy of men who desire to stand fairly upon the solid foundation of honor and self respect, remarking that no retail grocer can find it to his interest to purchase them, on account of the stigma which will attach to any person who may attempt to sell an imitation article or any article, deceptively.

In order to avoid this deception, always ask for

WING'S CRACKERS,

when you wish to purchase FARINA CRACKERS, and take none but those having the name

A. WING

stamped on each Cracker.

These may be procured of the best Family Grocers generally by whom they are extensively sold in different portions of the United States, and at wholesale only of

A. N. THOMPSON & CO.,
Nos. 221 and 223 Fulton st., New-York.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE.
"THE BEST PIANO EXISTING."
From the New-York Times

A NEW INSTRUMENT.—Messrs WM. HALL & SON have on exhibition at their store a piano-forte recently from their factory, and manufactured on the new principle of Mr. S. B. Driggs. It is a curiosity to which public attention may safely be directed; for the principle which it illustrates is entirely new in this department of musical mechanism, and is destined, we apprehend, to supersede the old idea of what was needful in the solid fabrication of the piano. Mr. Driggs is an inventor in the purest sense of the word. Without knowing anything of the art of playing the piano-forte, he looked into the instrument and saw that on philosophical principles, it was defective. The blocks, bracings, strains and counterstrains, that fretted the unhappy frame of the piano prevented also that complete vibration which was essential to the production of tone. To remove these impediments to musical speech was Mr. Driggs' first effort. Twelve years were expended in the effort, and the fruit is before us. We have now an instrument without an equal. All that was cumbersome has been done away with. The strain of the strings is brought to bear on the iron frame only, and the sound-board or tone magnifier, is as detached and vibratory as it could be, merely because there is nothing whatever to interfere with its offices. Simple as this construction may seem, it works an entire change in the sound-producing principle of the Piano forte. It carries the instrument into the class of the violin—the most perfect, because the most responsive instrument in the world. In sustained passages, the vocal effect of Mr. Driggs' patent is wonderful; it can sing with a smooth delicacy perfectly unattainable on any other instrument. The gain of power is equally remarkable; an ordinary player obtains, with no exertion, the fullness of a grand Piano-forte. The philosophical principle on which these instruments are constructed is so absolute, that it must, we are sure, speedily supersede the old model, based as the latter is, on unscientific necessity. Messrs. Hall & Son are manufacturing these instruments, and will gladly exhibit and explain their peculiarities.

WM. HALL & SON'S Music Store removed to No. 543 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

32 **HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.** 32

The Graefenberg Company's

MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON

is a certain cure for all female monthly irregularities, weakness, tumors, ulceration, inflammation, whites, falling, and other local derangements of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them.

Price, $1 50 per bottle; five bottles for $6. It can be safely sent by express.

☞ A skillful physician (Dr. BRIDGE) is in the office, where he can be personally consulted.

Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Secretary Graefenberg Company*, No. 32 PARK ROW, NEW-YORK.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!!!!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!!

ECONOMY!!! DISPATCH!!!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."☜

As accidents will happen even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls, and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell, and other ornamental work so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.

This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet makers' Glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle. Price 25 cents.

Wholesale Depôt, No. 30 Platt-st., New-York.

Address
H. C. SPALDING,
Box No. 3,600 New-York.

Put up for Dealers in Cases containing four, eight and twelve dozen—a beautiful Lithograph Show-Card accompanying each package.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household.

Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture Dealers, Grocers, and Fancy Stores.

Country merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their Fall list. It will stand any climate.

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Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Secretary Graefenberg Company*, No. 32 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.

WINDLE & CO.,
Dealers in and importers of
TEA TRAYS,
Silver-plated Ware,
Fire Irons, Cutlery, Mats, Hollow Ware,
Hammocks, &c.
Manufacturers of
Planished Tin Ware, Toilet Sets, Water Coolers,
BATHING APPARATUS, &c.,
At their old stand,
No. 58 Maiden-lane,
Nos. 25 and 27 Liberty-st.

ARE YOU GOING TO THE LAKES?
BLACK DIAMONDS
Can be read while waiting for a nibble.
Sold by all Booksellers.

CHINIQUY MISSION.

"He that hath pity on the poor, lendeth to the Lord"

The Ladies' Committee in compliance with the urgent request of Rev. C. Chiniquy, appeal for aid in filling another box with clothing, to be sent to Kankakee by his assistant, Mr. Gauthier, who is in this City for a few days. The destitute and suffering condition of the poor in that colony is already well known to the public. New or second-hand clothing, dry goods, boots, shoes or that which will obtain them, will be received until Wednesday, 24th inst., and may be sent to

M. 48, MALLISON, No. 42 University-place.

ARE YOU GOING TO THE SEA SHORE?
Take along the novelty of the season,
BLACK DIAMONDS!
Sold by all Booksellers.

NEW BOOKS.

A NEW NOVEL,

BY THE AUTHOR OF

"JOHN HALIFAX."

HARPER & BROTHERS,

Franklin-square, New-York,

PUBLISH THIS DAY:

A LIFE FOR A LIFE.

A NOVEL.

BY MISS MULOCH,

Author of

"John Halifax, Gentleman," "Olive," "The Ogilvies,"

"The Head of the Family," "Avillion,"

"Agatha's Husband," "A Hero,"

&c.,

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 28 west 39th-st.,
near 5th-av.

MRS. WILLIAMS will reopen her School on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,
EAST 20TH-ST.,

Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

MRS. MEARS-BURKHARDT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 32 AND 30 WEST FIFTEENTH-ST.,
Below 5th-av., New York.,
REOPENS ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.

Mrs. MEARS-BURKHARDT will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 5.

Circulars may be obtained on application as above, as also at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and the music store of C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

POUGHKEEPSIE
FEMALE ACADEMY.
REV. E. G. WEIGHT, M. A., PRINCIPAL,
assisted by
ACCOMPLISHED AND EXPERIENCED TEACHERS.
Academic year commences Sept. 7.

For circulars concerning terms, reference, and other particulars, address the Principal or
E. D. YARICK, Sec'y of Trustees.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 23, 1859.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.
Offers Board and tuition for $150 per year.
Term opens Sept. 15.
Male and Female.

THE MISSES ROHE AND MRS. TUFFS.
will open their
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 38 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.
On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,
No. 264 West 23d st., opposite London-terrace,
Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL Tuesday, Sept. 13.
For particulars, address the Principal.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY IN-FORMS her friends and patrons that having removed from No. 81 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, in the new and commodious establishment, No. 260 Madison-av., Murray Hill, second house north of 39th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use.

Her School Circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 17 Passau-st., and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway, and RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

N. B.—A stage is provided for Day Scholars residing at a distance from the School.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED 1835.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School,—male and female. Advantages: healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in Music and Painting. Fall term of fourteen weeks opens Aug 25. Board and common English, $38. For Circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & DE LASSALLE'S French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, reopens Sept. 5. To insure a thorough French education, new scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The majority of the boys belong to the best French families. English branches are taught by English gentlemen. The scholars of the Classical department have been admitted with distinction to Columbia College.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., will re open on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims, and practical life of the School, may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SHOWELL (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No. 699; Christern's, No. 763, and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GEN-TLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 15. Fifteen teachers are connected with the Institution. Prospectus to be had containing full details, the names of the pupils and of their parents during the last four years. There is a primary department.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 34th st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her School for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park row; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st st. JAMES WEIR MASON, Term commences Sept. 13 Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at OAKLEY'S bookstore, No. 630 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROAD-WAY, (MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.)—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek Hebrew, and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

BROOKLYN HIGH-SCHOOL, NO. 2 LIVINGSTON-ST.—Reopen 12th of September.—Youth prepared for college or business. Boys designing to complete the entire course, admitted under 10 years of age. Apply for circulars, on the premises, to
The Rev. J. S. DAVISON, A. M.,
Principal and Proprietor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION in the family of a clergyman of this State, in a pleasant location, for three months, where she will be under the care of a good teacher of the English branches for which a liberal compensation will be paid. References given and required. Address SARAH, Box No. 139 Times Office.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place

Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of September to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

DON BERNARD'S INSTITUTE—NO. 1 WEST 24th-st. junction of Broadway and 5th-av., New-York. Madame DON BERNARD, nee de Rochefermoy, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies reopens on Sept. 15.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—A first-class boarding school for boys. The Fall session commences on the 28th of August. For circulars, address
C. B. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE,
Successors to CHARLES BARTLETT.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium attached. Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th st., between Broadway and 6th av. Mr. LEWIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys only.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and 5th avs., will reopen Sept 13.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 239 Water st., or the Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Next academic year commences Sept. 21, and continues forty-two weeks. Location beautiful and healthy. For catalogues apply to Principal, the Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLE-WOOD, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Annual Catalogue and Circular just published. Persons desiring a copy will please address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

THE REV. A. E. WOLFE'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young Ladies, West Bloomfield, N. J. Terms $300 per annum, payable quarterly, in advance. The Academic Year commences September 13th. For Circulars address the Principal

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—THE EXERcises of Mrs. HOWLAND & DAUGHTER'S French and English boarding and day school, No. 22 East 35th-st, will be resumed on 15th September next.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 6th av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I. The Fall Session of this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 7. For circulars, address the Principal. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCK-NALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER School for young ladies, at No. 21 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Thursday, Sept. 15.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

INSTRUCTION.

GALWAY LADIES' SEMINARY,
GALWAY, SARATOGA CO., N. Y.,
The Rev. D. W. SMITH, Principal.

The next school year of this institution will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 7. The Principal or one of the professors will be in the City on Tuesday, the 6th, to accompany young ladies to the institution, via the Troy steamer. Catalogues may be had and full arrangements made at RICE & ANDREWS, No. 385 Broadway. Charge for board, washing, lights, fuel and tuition in all the English branches, $125 per school year. A superior advantage in music and ornamental branches.

RUTGER'S FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Its eighty second term opens Sept. 12. Stages will continue to convey pupils to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 262 264 and 266 Madison st.

JOHN M. RIGGS, D. D., President.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

BUSINESS WRITING EASILY LEARNED, and guaranteed to "the most hopeless cases." Mr. DOLSHAR, No. 609 Broadway, engages, by his system of hand training, to remove all stiffness or trembling from the most cramped hand, and to give a clear, rapid, business style. Terms $10. With Bookkeeping, $15.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School, No. 43 East 21st st., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) MONDAY Sept. 19.

TEACHERS.

INSTRUCTION.—A GERMAN LADY (EPISCOpalian) desires a situation in a gentleman's family; her course of instruction comprises the usual English branches—music, in which she is proficient, drawing, painting and the German and French languages, which she speaks and writes correctly; the best of references can be given. Address TEACHER, N. N., Box No. 198 Times Office.

INSTRUCTION.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHer, graduated at Yale, of strong impulse to communicate knowledge and corresponding tact, with methodical habits, will open a Select School in the City of Brooklyn on or before Sept. 5 next, where the number will be strictly limited to TEN. Gentlemen who can appreciate the advantages thus offered will address TEACHER, Box No. 500 Brooklyn Post-office.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS—WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a re-engagement. Address Dr. HINCKEL, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VISITING GOVERness or assistant in a school in Brooklyn by a lady having some experience in teaching the English branches, French and music. Also pencil drawing and needlework if required. Address for three or four days, Y. L., Post-office, Brooklyn, New-York.

A DAILY OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A well-educated lady is desirous of meeting with a re-engagement; she instructs in the higher branches of English, with French, (which she speaks,) music and drawing—Italian if required; no objection to travel. Address Z., No. 50 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

FRENCH TEACHER.—A PARISIAN LADY, who has some experience in teaching French and music, desires a situation in a boarding-school or private family; would have no objection to go South, and will give the best references. Address Madame E. C. J., Yonkers, Westchester County, New-York.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF MANY YEARS experience in tuition, is desirous of a reengagement as governess in a private family in the South. Her course of instruction is music, French and drawing. Most satisfactory references. Address E. T., drug-store, No. 407 4th-av., New-York.

A LADY, LIVING IN STATEN ISLAND, wishes to take lessons once or twice a week in the English language from an American or English lady. Distance from the ferry five minutes by omnibus. Address M., Box No. 798 N. Y. Post office, with references.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF AMHERST, A situation as teacher in a high school, Principal in an academy or select school or instructor in a family. New England preferred. Address B. A., Box No. 59, Southampton, L. I.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING desires a situation either as governess or assistant in a school. Her course comprises music, French, Latin, drawing, and the usual English branches. Address Miss L., Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y.

A LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT AS a resident governess in a family or teacher in a school. Advertiser instructs in English, French music and drawing. Address TEACHER, No. 53 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights.

A PROFESSOR OF FRENCH AND ARITH-metic, a native of Paris, desires a situation in a school or in a family. No objection to go to the country. Address PARISIAN, No. 75 Leonard-st., New-York.

A LADY OF GOOD EDUCATION AND some experience in teaching wishes the position of governess in a family. No objections to go South or West. Address Broadway Post-office.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACH-ING, desires a situation as English teacher in a School. Address A. M., Albany, N. Y.

AGRICULTURAL.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE DUST,
FISH GUANO.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO
In quantities to suit purchasers.
For sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

MAPES' NITROGENIZED SUPER-PHOS-PHATE OF LIME, suitable for grain and grass crops and for top-dressing Winter grain and grass in late Summer and Fall.

100 lbs. of this Phosphate will equal in effect and lasting power 185 lbs. of Peruvian Guano.

	Per bag.	2,000 lbs.
Nitrogenized Super Phosphate of Lime.	$4 00	$40 00
Mapes' Super Phosphate of Lime.....	3 50	35 00
Potash Super-Phosphate of Lime.....	3 50	35 00

A can of the Nitrogenized Phosphate, together with a circular containing testimonials, &c., can be had, free of expense, on application to CHARLES V. MAPES.
Mapes' Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman-st., New-York.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DEAL-ERS.—MAPES' AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AND SEED WAREHOUSE, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau-st. and No. 11 Beekman-st., New-York.—The stock includes all the improved forms of plows, fanning mills, potato diggers, etc. All kinds of machinery for the culture of cotton and tobacco, rice, hemp, and all crops. Ames & Son's shovels; hardware of various kinds; seeds, field, garden and flower; garden seeds raised expressly for this establishment on the farm of Prof. Jas. J. Mapes.
Fertilizers—Guano, Mapes's Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate of Lime. CHARLES V. MAPES.
Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman st.

ON EXHIBITION AT MAPES' AGRICUL-TURAL Implement and Seed Warehouse, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau-st., corner of Beekman-st., J. S. Lash's plow attachment, intended to save the plow from breaking, as well as the team and plowman from injury when brought in contact with stone, stumps or other impediments. State and county rights for sale; by which manufacturers can realize a handsome profit.

SHAW'S PATENT COULTER HARROW—A new invention for pulverizing the ground effectually and covering grain uniformly. Call and see it at No. 41 Fulton-st., National Agricultural Implement Warehouse. TREDWELL & PELL.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY, THE 15TH inst., in crossing the Ferry from Peck-slip to Grand-st. or in one of the Red Bird Line of stages, between foot of Grand-st. and 10th-av., a porte-monnaie containing a small sum of money and the following described certificates, issued by the Commissioners of the House for the Detention of Juvenile Delinquents signed by John M. Scatup, President, and J. W. C. Beveridge, Secretary, payable to order of P. W. Bishop, and indorsed to order, John R. Brown: 1 dated April 18, for $20; 1 dated May 4, for $49; 1 dated May 26, for $320; 1 dated June 1, for 240; 1 dated July 29, for $1,400; also, J. O'Neil's draft on the Controller of Brooklyn, to the order of J. R. Brown, for $78 60. None of the certificates were indorsed by J. R. Brown, and the public are cautioned against negotiating the same, payment having been stopped. The finder will receive the above reward and the money contained in the porte-monnaie on their return to the subscriber, or sent to his address through the Post-office. J. R. BROWN,
No. 327 West 33d-st.

LOST—ON MONDAY, THE 1ST INST., A PROMissory NOTE, drawn by Isaac S. Holbrook to order of Wm. H. Mason, and by him indorsed, dated July 2, 1859, payable two months after date, at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, for $3,840, (thirty-eight hundred and forty dollars.) All persons are cautioned against negotiating said note, as payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will please return said note to A. W. MORSE, of Morse & Wolff, No. 60 Wall-st.

MACHINERY.

PUMPS AND FIRE-ENGINES.

TO OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS, FACTORIES, MINES, &c.

HOLLY'S PATENT PUMPS.
The BEST ROTARY PUMPS yet brought forward. Applicable to FIRE ENGINES, FIRE-PUMPS FOR FACTORIES, STEAM-VESSELS, &c., and to MINES, QUARRIES, HOTELS, RAILROAD STATIONS, WRECKING, HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES, &c. Arranged to be driven BY STEAM, BY BELTS or GEARING, BY HORSE-POWER, OR BY HAND. Apply to
CHARLES W. COPELAND,
General Agent,
No. 122 BROADWAY, New-York.

BEAUMONT'S STEAM GUAGES,
Perfectly reliable, handsomely made and warranted, at very low prices.
BEAUMONT'S BAROMETERS only $5 each.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, N. Y.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels 40 gallons. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BILLIARDS.

A VISIT TO THE EXTENSIVE MANUFAC-TORY of Phelan's billiard tables,
Nos. 83, 85, 87 and 89 Crosby-st.,
will interest those about purchasing billiard tables. New and curious machines working from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. daily. Visitors respectfully invited.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Sole manufacturers.

SHOWCASES.—HOFFMAN & FERAH'S SHOWcase warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st., near City Hall. A general assortment of showcases kept constantly on hand. Old cases exchanged. Orders promptly executed.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

HOTELS.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
ON 5TH AV.,
AT THE INTERSECTION OF BROADWAY, OPPOSITE MADISON-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

TO BE OPENED AUGUST 23, 1859.

This location is the most desirable of any in this great Metropolis, being the most healthy, delightful and central in the City, and very near and convenient to the London Side and Boston Railroad depots.

The entire arrangements of the establishment are the result of mature study and experience, and render it the most comfortable and home like hotel in the world.

All the improvements that comfort and convenience have suggested have been introduced.

Every precaution has been taken, during construction, to secure the postive safety of guests from the dangers of conflagration. Sub division double brick walls extend from the rock foundation to the roof. All of the floors are double, and are separated by a layer of cement, making the entire structure fire proof.

Among other important improvements, in addition to the usual stairways, a vertical railway is nearly completed to convey guests from the first to upper floors, upon a plan which admits of no possibility of accident.

Lofty, spacious and continuous corridors, forming a promenade of eight hundred feet upon each of the six stories, give light and air, in the highest degree, to every apartment.

A liberal space has been appropriated to public drawing rooms and parlors, connecting which and the dining-rooms there is a grand promenade hall. Suites of spacious parlors, chambers and dressing-rooms, with all the modern conveniences, have been especially designed for the comfort of families, traveling parties, and single gentlemen.

An Exchange, containing the journals of the day, and all the conveniences for commercial intercourse and business, has been added to the many other features of the Hotel, and there is a telegraph office connecting with all parts of the country.

Billiard and chess rooms of the most approved style and appointments, are provided for the use of guests and the public.

The furniture, and every article of use in the establishment, has been expressly designed and manufactured for the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

All communications for apartments, or upon any business connected with the house, please direct to "FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL," in order to insure immediate attention.

The entire organization of this Hotel has been under the direction of Mr. PARKER STEVENS, Proprietor of Revere and Tremont Houses in Boston, and Battle and Point Clear Houses in Mobile.

It will afford the undersigned much pleasure to see you on your next visit to our city.

With much respect,
Your obedient servants,
HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—AN EXTRA LARGE FRONT ROOM on second story, handsomely furnished; has hot and cold water; two pantries, gas, and warmed by the furnace, to let with board; family small, no children. Inquire at No. 59 West 27th-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD accommodate two gentlemen and their wives, or four single gentlemen, with parlor and bedrooms, or single rooms furnished or unfurnished. Private table if required. Apply at 259 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

BOARDING.—A FEW BOARDERS WILL BE taken on very reasonable terms in a small quiet family, where the comforts of a home may be realized, apply at No. 5 Laight-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentleman. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—THE SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 152 East 16th-st. to let with board. The location is desirable, being near Union Park. References required.

BOARDING—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH GOOD board may be had at No. 30 Clinton-place, corner of Green-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 192 WASHington-st., in a delightful situation, eight minutes from Fulton Ferry, where the comforts of a home can be had; fine rooms and an agreeable family. Terms moderate; with breakfast and tea. References given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, HANDsomely furnished room, to let with board, in a pleasant and convenient location. Also two pleasant single rooms. The house is provided with gas and bath. Apply at 242 Henry-st., between Amity and Congress sts.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A delightful room suitable for a gentleman and wife, also rooms for single gentlemen, may be obtained in a first-class house with all the modern improvements, by applying at No. 49 Columbia-st. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A private family, occupying the brown stone house No. 26 Willow-st., near Fulton Ferry, have a few very desirable rooms for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Apply on the premises.

WANTED—FROM OCT 1, BOARD IN A PRIVATE family for a gentleman and wife. Location west of Broadway and below 23d-st. Terms not to exceed $40 per month. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address, stating terms and location, M. A., Box No. 1,338 New-York Post-Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND TWO or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a respectable family residing at No. 47 West 16th-st., (late Amos-st.,) near Waverley-place. Bath in house.

NO. 19 UNION SQUARE.—THREE SUITES OF rooms at the above number to let with board, for the winter. Persons in search of a good boarding-house will do well to call and examine. Also single rooms. Early application will secure a first choice.

A LARGE PARLOR, SECOND STORY, front on Broadway, three windows and balcony, two or more bedrooms, bath, &c., private table, heated by steam. A desirable family will find favorable terms. Inquire at Smithsonian House.

FURNISHED LODGING-ROOM TO LET at No. 37 City Hall-place. The room is large and airy, and suitable for two gentlemen, being furnished with single beds, which will be well taken care of. Apply as above.

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE SUITES OF rooms to let, with board, at No. 81 East 24th st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

NO. 143 EIGHTH-STREET, OPPOSITE THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY—Two elegant and well-furnished rooms, with or without board, on reasonable terms; references exchanged.

A COMFORTABLE HOME, FURNISHED rooms and good board may be obtained by a husband and wife, or by single gentlemen of correct habits, in a respectable family at No. 17 Bedford st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BOARD WANTED ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—A gentleman and family, consisting of wife, two children and nurse, desire first class board for the remainder of the season, at a pleasant boarding house on the east side of the Hudson River, not far from New-York. They wish liberal accommodations, and are willing to pay for them; references exchanged. Address Box No. 1,679, Post-office, New York.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—A family, consisting of a gentleman, wife two children and nurse, desire first-class board for a few weeks, at some pleasant locality on the Hudson River, not far from New-York. They wish liberal accommodations, and are willing to pay for them. References exchanged. Address Box No. 1,679 New-York Post-office.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—A FAMILY CAN BE accommodated with pleasant rooms and board. Apply to G. HILLS, No. 52 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE SALE—CRACKER and BISCUIT BAKERY, NEWARK, N. J.—The advertiser being about entering into other business, offers for sale the good will and custom (now in) served by him in New-Jersey, embracing Jersey City, Bergen, West Hoboken, Bergen Point, &c., together with two horses, (one sorrel and one gray), wagon and harness, and a stable lease &c. If not sold before the 20th August inst., then the same will be sold at public auction, in front of the Philadelphia House, in Jersey City, on saturday, the 20th August inst. at 12½ o'clock, A. M.
For particulars and terms of sale, apply at the bakery, No. 116 Beekman-st., New-York.
SCHOONMAKER & VAN DINE.

6-32.—NEW-YORK BUILT SHIP ELWOOD WALTER—Built in the year 1855—now on a voyage to London; said vessel has two decks, is 177.6 feet long, 36.2 breadth, 22.2 depth, and measures 1,072 65-95 tons and rates A. 1. The ELWOOD WALTER was built in 1855, and orders have been sent to London for her return to New-York at which port delivery will be made after discharge of inward cargo. For sale low.
Apply to THEODORE DEHON,
No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $1,000 TO $2,000 in cash, in a wholesale and retail manufacturing business, already established, and paying from 25 to 30 per cent. Any person having the above amount to invest can hear of a good opportunity by addressing N. H., Newark Post office, N. J. References given and required.

$1,500.—A YOUNG MAN, ESTABLISHED IN in a good brokerage, would like to take a partner with this amount, or would dispose of it at a fair price. This is a first-class offer for any young man of energy. Communications strictly confidential. Address, with real name, A. B., Box No. 139 Times Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND TRADE OF A wholesale and retail boot and shoe store, in the city of Newark with a large and permanently established trade. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms, as the proprietor is about to engage in another business. Address A. D., Newark Post-office, N. J.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A SUCCESSFUL and profitable mercantile business, who can furnish, to be embarked in said business, from $10,000 to $20,000 as capital. For particulars, inquire of L. S. CHATFIELD, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF A valuable patent for agricultural purposes. For particulars, apply to HENRY E. SOREE, No. 346 Broadway.

VALUABLE PATENT RIGHT—NOW IN daily use on ships, will be exchanged for land in the Western States or Texas. Address Box No. 89 Post-office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.
600 bbls. Refined White and Yellow Sugars, Wholesale and Retail, at Refiner's prices.
500 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses, cheaper than any house in New-York.
1,000 bbls. choice Family Flour, from $5 upwards.
TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, FLOUR and SPICES for the million, at the immense establishment of
TROS. R. ARNOW (Successor to J. O. Foster & Co.,
No. 260 Greenwich and 29 Murray sts.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

AFRICAN GINGER
Of prime quality in lots to suit buyers, for sale low, by
ARCHER & DOLL, No. 117 Water-st.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JNO. PRINCE, NIGHT scavenger. Orders left at No. 6 Chatham-st or No. 201 East 13th-st., will be promptly attended to.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RE spectable young woman; is a first-class cook an most excellent baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of soups, jellies and desserts, is capable of taking proper charge of a kitchen. Can be seen at No. 71 1st-st., near 6th av., opposite the Palace Gardens. The best of reference; can be seen till engaged.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GERman girl, a situation in City or country to cook, wash and iron; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game &c., is also a beautiful baker of cakes and pastries, is an excellent washer and ironer. Apply at No. 444 Broadway, upstairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTestant young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer or a general housework, or chamberwork and waiting; understands pastry, bread and biscuit. Good reference. No objections to the country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PERson a situation a lady's maid; is just come from England has lived two years with a lady in London; is a good milliner, dressmaker, hairdresser; has brought a good character from the lady she has just left; aged 26. Direct S. G., Binghampton, Broome County, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE middle aged lady, as housekeeper; is willing to assist in sewing and taking charge of an infant; best of references given and required. Address J. C. McS., Box No. 3,413 Post-office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO MOST REspectable girls; the one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid, waitress, and plain sewer, or is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chamber maid and waitress; also, by an English woman, as first-class cook. Good references given. Apply at No. 7 11th st., near Broadway.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS matron in a boys school. Can give satisfactory reference. Address Mrs. W., at Mason's bakery, Myrtle-av., near Classon, East Brooklyn, N. Y.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENG-lish, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—BOOK-KEEPER, &C.—A RESPECTAble middle-aged man, thoroughly acquainted with the routine of business, who was for several years principal book-keeper in a commercial establishment, wishes for a similar situation, or any other wherein confidence may be required, and in which diligence and integrity may render him an acquisition to employers; large salary not so much an object as a comfortable, permanent situation. Reference to last employer. Address A. Z., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who perfectly understands his business in the care and treatment of horses, and is a good groom and steady driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Can be recommended from his last employer. Can be seen at the Times Office for 2 or 3 days; or address a note to Box No. 205 Times Office.

WANTED—A CLERKSHIP, IN A MERCANTILE or commercial house, by a young man 30 years old; can furnish good references, and will devote his whole energy to the interest of his employer, at a moderate compensation. Address G. W. C., Box No. 106 Times Office.

WANTED—A COOK OR PORTER'S SITUATION, by a smart, active, colored young man, in a hotel, restaurant or boarding-house. No objection to the country. He is fully experienced, and has the best of City reference. Wages a secondary object. Apply at No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom in a respectable Protestant family; wages not so much an object as a permanent place. Address, for three days, S. L. R., Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN three years in a gentleman's furnishing store would like a situation as clerk in the above business, or in a fancy or dry goods store, wholesale or retail. Salary moderate. Address P. McSVOY, No. 26 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman and plain gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful; has satisfactory reference for steadiness and industry. Address T. B., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a married man, with good City references; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address T. C., Box No. 225 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN YOUNG MEN, WITH $50 to $100, to engage in a very safe and profitable business. With energy and enterprise they can make $100 to $700 per month. Apply at No. 439 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A BOY IN A DRY GOODS JOBBING house; one whose parents reside in the City preferred. Address, in handwriting of applicant, stating age, name, residence, &c., Box No. 2,065 New York Post office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GENTLEMANLY address, to make collections. A liberal per centage offered. Address COLLECTOR, Box No. 171 Times Office, with name and reference.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HARDWARE house, a smart lad who writes a good hand and resides with his parents. Address B. D., box no. 121 Times Office, in handwriting of applicant.

WANTED.—A LADY, WHO CANNOT NURSE her infant, would like to find a kind woman in or near New-York who has lost her child that would take it to nurse. Address F. F. B., Box No. 167 Times Office.

WANTED—AT OUR WORKS IN NEW JERSEY, a few young women of very respectable character; none other need offer to DAVID FELT, 120 William-st.

FOR SALE.

THE ABBEY ESTATE FOR SALE.

All that tract of land and the buildings thereon, known as "The Abbey," bounded by the 11th and 12th avs. and 101st and 102d sts. in the City of New-York, and also all the land under water lying west of the 12th-av. Three-fourths of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.
Apply to SAM'L. H. ADEE,
Executor of F. Weber,
2d av., corner East 49th-st.
C. J. & E. DE WITT, Attorneys,
No. 88 Nassau-st, New-York.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROP-ERTY IN PARK-PLACE, NEWARK, N. J.—The subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Orphans' Court of the County of Essex, will offer at public sale on the premises, on
MONDAY, the 22d day of August inst.,
at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the large and elegant mansion house of the late Gen. James Miller,
No. 15 PARK-PLACE, in the City

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 94 BROADWAY,
FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JULY 31, 1859.

Assets as per report, 30th April, 1859.....$5,263,591 80
Receipts during the quarter ending Aug. 1, 1859, for premiums and interest.....430,525 64
Total.....$5,694,117 53
Disbursements during the quarter.....140 943 31
Cash assets, as realized.....$5,553,174 22
Additional assets, being interest accrued not due, deferred premiums, and due from agents.....205,000 00
Claims unpaid. (not due.) $48,000.
Number of Policies issued during the quarter, 368.
Number of Policies in force, 11,437.
Amount insured $33 ?25 839.
I have carefully examined the above statement, and believe the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

THIS COMPANY offers the following advantages to persons intending to insure their lives:
1. Its CASH ASSETS are larger than those of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States, amounting to
$5 750,000.
2. THE PROPORTION OF ITS CASH ASSETS to the amount at risk is greater than that of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States.
3. THE RATES OF PREMIUM are lower than those of the majority of other Life Insurance Companies—yet its Dividends have been greater.
4. MORTALITY AMONG ITS MEMBERS has been proportionally less than that of any other Life insurance Company, in either America or Europe whose experience has been made known—a result in the highest degree favorable to Policy holders.
5. THE NUMBER OF LIVES INSURED in this Company greatly exceeds that of any other Life insurance Company in the United States thus affording a security against them all—the necessary law of average having ample scope for operation.
6. THE ASSETS of the Company are invested exclusively in Bond and Mortgage on Real Estate in the city and State of New York, worth in each case at least double the amount loaned, and bearing interest at SEVEN per cent. The solidity and security of this disposition of the Company's Funds cannot be over-rated.

HERE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, OVER UNNECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the assured.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

FRED S. WINSTON,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
WILLIAM MOORE,	JOHN M. STUART,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	GEORGE B. CLARK,
ROBERT B. MCCORDY,	SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
HOWARD PEARSON,	SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
JOHN E. SWIFT,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
WM. J. SUNKER,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
EDWARD EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
W. SMITH BROWN,	W. E. DODGE,
RICHARD PATRICK,	GEORGE S. COE,
WILLIAM B. POPHAM,	WM. K. STRONG,
LEVERETT B. GERRISH,	NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
JOHN A. WHEELER,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
CORNELIUS R. NORTON,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
	FREDERICK S. WINSTON President.
	ACUARY, SHEPPARD HOMANS.

Secretary, ISAAC ARDATT.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN GERMANY,
HOLLAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
IRELAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM.
&c. &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.
Issue Bills of Exchange and Travelers' credit, available in all the cities of Europe. Letters of introduction furnished to persons visiting Europe, to our houses in Paris, Hamburg, Liverpool, &c.
H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 73 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 60 Wall-st.
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

ALLYN COX,
NOTE, STOCK AND LOAN BROKER,
No. 43 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, HARRISBURGH, Aug. 19, 1859.
AT A MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS of the Sinking Fund, held this day, it was
Resolved, That the State Treasurer be authorized to issue Proposals to buy from the lowest bidder or bidders two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of 5 per cent. State Loans of Pennsylvania.
Notice is therefore given that Sealed Proposals for the sale of the whole or any part of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of said Loans, will be received at the Treasury Department at Harrisburgh, till 2 o'clock P. M., of THURSDAY the 25th day of August, A.D. 1859; the same to set forth the amount offered and the price asked; to be addressed "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburgh, Pa." Indorsed "Proposals to sell State Loans."
The bids will be opened and allotments made to the lowest bidder on that day.
ELI SLIFER, State Treasurer.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug 15, 1859.
THE SECURITIES HELD IN TRUST BY the Superintendent of the Banking Department for the Lake Mahopac Bank, an individual Bank, located at Mahopac, Putnam County, having been converted into money, notice is hereby given to the holders of the registered circulating notes issued by said Bank that such notes will be redeemed at par by the superintendent, on presentation of the same at the Commercial Bank of Albany, Albany, N. Y. JAS. M COOK, Superintendent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CERtain certificate No 463, for twenty-six shares of the Capital Stock of the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, standing in the name of Delia M. Van Broeck, dated 23d September, 1854 has been lost stolen or mislaid. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same as application has been made by said Delia M. Van Broeck to said Bank, for a duplicate of such certificate.
Dated June 28, 1859.

LEAVENWORTH CITY BONDS, TEN PER CENTS.—These bonds are issued for municipal purposes, and mature July 1, 1874; interest at ten per cent., payable semi-annually, in New York. Total indebtedness of the city, July 1, $51,084 20; value of city property and assets $46 62 48. The assessed value of taxable property, about $4,000 000. Population about 12,000. For sale by
CISLEY & NORRIS,
No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY—NOTICE—A Dividend of Five Dollars per share will be paid to the stockholders of this Company or their authorized attorneys upon the production of their stock certificates at my office, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, on and after the 15th day of September next. GEORGE F. TALMAN, Assignee.

BONDS FOR SALE.—$35,000 CHICAGO, ALTON and St. Louis (formerly Chicago and Mississippi Railroad) Second Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds; also $50,000 of the Third Mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds of the same road, for sale by ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 25 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—BY CROMWELL GOODWIN, NO. 50 Wall-st., 51 shares American Express Company's Stock; 39 shares Wells Fargo & Co's Express Company's Stock; 50 shares United States Express Company's Stock. Bank and Insurance Stocks constantly on hand.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., 27TH-ST. AND 4TH AV., NEW YORK, Aug 15, 1859.
IN CONSEQUENCE OF AN INJUNCTION, the payment of Dividends declared by the company, will be made until further notice.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the Bonds of the above Company, due Aug 15, 1859, will be paid at the office of J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FARM MORTGAGES issued in aid of Railroad Companies in the State of Wisconsin, will receive information affecting their value, by calling at the banking office of HEAD, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 56 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also other descriptions of paper sold on commission, at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1859.
MR. HOWARD POTTER IS AUTHORIZED to use power of attorney to sign the name of our firm.
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, $20,000—in sums to suit, on good improved property in New York. No commissions asked. Apply to JOHN B. STEVENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of OSBORN & VINCENT, SKIRT MANUFACTURERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. LEWIS A. OSBORN of said firm having purchased the interest of Mr. Vincent therein, is alone authorized to settle the business of said firm, and to sign the firm name in liquidation.
Dated, NEW-YORK, Aug. 12 1859.
L. A. OSBORN,
L. J. VINCENT.

The undersigned will continue the business (MANUFACTURING LADIES' SKIRTS) of the late firm of Osborn & Vincent as heretofore, at the same place, No. 52 Warren-st., New-York.
L. A. OSBORN.

NOTICE.
All business connections between GEORGE E. HAWES & A. C. MCNULTY has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
GEO. E. HAWES,
A. C. MCNULTY.
New-York, July 23, 1859. Dentists, No. 21 Bond-st.

A. C. MCNULTY has removed to No. 21 Bond-st., where he will be pleased to see all who require his professional services.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1859.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.	
JOSEPH S. VARNUM.	HENRY V. BUTLER,
LEONARD APPLEBY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FREDK. R. WALCOTT,	JAS. LOB GRAHAM, Jr.
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	BOWES R. MCILVAINE,
HORACE TAYLOR,	GILBERT L. BECKMAN
JAMES O. SHELDON,	JOHN C. HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES Jr.,	WATSON B. CASE,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	SAM'L. D. BRADFORD, Jr.

WARREN DELANO, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Ass't Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL STREET.

CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS
DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMITH,
CHAS. P. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
C. BENNY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVEE LAING,
A. R. E. O.	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. VENAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE FURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	J. H. HOLDOM,

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

A LARGE CASH RETURN TO THE INSURED IN LIEU OF SCRIP.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 29 WALL-ST.,
CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1859, OVER
$700,000.

THIS COMPANY WILL INSURE BUILDINGS AND MERCHANDISE of every kind—Dwelling Houses and Household Furniture—at the STANDARD SCALE OF RATES, RETURNING TO THE INSURED A LARGE CASH DIVIDEND upon their Premiums, in LIEU of the PROSPECTIVE SCRIP DIVIDENDS of the Mutual Companies.
AL'EST WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suites in damask, do. French cottage bedsteads, dressing and other bureaus, book-cases, hat stry carpets hair mattresses, lounges, mahogany sofas and sofa bedsteads, mahogany chairs and rockers, gas chandeliers, mirrors, &c. pictures, pianoforte, &c. Descriptive catalogues now ready.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF OFFICE AND household furniture, by E. & F. L. SCHENCK THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No 33 Nassau-st., by order of the assignee, a large assortment of mahogany and office desks chairs, new black cased pigeon hole cases, &c. Also a large stock of elegant household furniture, new and second-hand, comprising parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, in the usual variety. Sale positive for cash.

WELLES NICHOLS, Auctioneer.
BROWNE & NICHOLS WILL SELL THIS DAY (Saturday) Aug. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, No 55 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of parlor suites in rosewood and mahogany, chamber do., rosswood book-cases, bureaus, bedsteads, centre and sofa tables, pier glasses, curtains and cornices, mattresses, extension tables in mahogany and oak, crockery and glassware, &c., &c.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.
CHICKERING & SONS'
NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS,
Price, $300. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York

BANJO.—LESSONS UPON THIS POPULAR INstrument given at a low rate, at the pupil's residence if desired. Rapid and thorough progress guaranteed. The advertiser has had some years' experience in teaching. Address TEACHER, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

THE ORIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTES
Are all of the full scale of 7-octaves. The most experienced workmen, the greatest perfection of mechanical skill, and the best seasoned materials are employed in their manufacture
They are constructed on a solid iron frame or bed plate, entirely separate from the case thus relieving the case, sound-boards and all the wood work from the strain of the strings, making them much more solid and enduring. There are two sounding boards, arranged as those of a violin, giving three times the amount of vibrating surface found in any other piano; which being free from the strain of the strings becomes more sonorous, and improves their vibrations as the pianos become older. Their construction is the most simple and scientific, and they are the most enduring and full-toned pianos ever made. Call and see them, at
WM. HALL & SONS,
New store, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince-sts.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 38 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE—A SUPERB PIANO
For cash only,
Warranted,
At No 155 West Broadway.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone and durability are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS—"The Horace Waters' Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist*. "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer*. "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal*.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—ONE SEVEN OCtave, rosewood, round corner, carved leg. Pethick & Girken maker. Price $175. One 6½ octave, round corner, rosewood case. Allat & Davis makers, good as new, for $165. One 6-octave rosewood, square corner, Doyle maker, for $95. One 6 octave square corner, Geib & Walker makers for $75. Pianos and melodeons for rent; rent applied if purchased.
A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTUrers of GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 427 Broome-st.; also, at their Depot, No. 42 Cortlandt-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

ALBERT WEBER,—DEALERS ARE INVITED to examine the best stock of pianos in the City, each warranted for three years at the lowest wholesale prices for cash or satisfactory paper, at the manufactory, No. 159 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUfacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates warranted to give satisfaction: guaranteed for 5 years.

PARLOR ORGAN.—FOR SALE CHEAP, A fine-toned parlor organ, in rosewood case. Apply to GEORGE LEECH, No. 42 Bleecker-st.

PIANO WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR FINE jewelry, fresh from the manufactory. A fair trade will be made. Address "J," Box No. 3 459 Post-office.

A LADY POSSESSING A POWERFUL soprano voice, desires a situation in some Protestant choir. Address Box No. 249 Brooklyn Post-office.

MUSICAL BOXES.

MECHANICAL SINGING-BIRD AND MUSical Boxes of all styles and sizes playing 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12 16, 24 and 36 tunes in painted tin, horn plain and rosewood boxes, with every variety of accompaniments, and manufactured by the best makers of Switzerland, expressly for this market.
HARMONIPHONE.
MANDOLINES,
OUVERTURES,
EXPRESSIVES,
FORTE-PIANOS,
Bells, Drums, Castagnettes and Flutes accompaniment.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.
Musical boxes repaired.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-st.
NEW YORK, Aug 13, 1859.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON and after this date all matter excavated from the slips of the City, or river opposite, must be deposited on or west of the island or shoal known as Oyster Island, lying south of Bedloe's Island. By order of the Board.
H. PERKINS, Secretary.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the estate of Peter A. Britton, of Canandaigua, N. Y., are requested to present them to the assignees, on or before the 1st day of September next.
WELLINGTON CLAPP,
WM. H. LEE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1859. Assignees.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET. Capt. MOORE.

LEAVE HARLEM.		LEAVE PECK-SLIP.	
6 A. M.	1 P. M.	7 A. M.	3:15 P. M.
7 A. M.	3 P. M.	8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15 A. M.	5:15 P. M.
9 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with
BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West-farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 6 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH,
ISLAND & POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWNS DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thurs... Aug. 4	7 A.M.	Thurs... Aug. 4	11 A.M.
Friday... Aug. 5,	7 30 A.M.	Friday... Aug. 5,	11 30 A.M.
Saturd... Aug. 6	9:30 A.M.	Saturd... Aug. 6,	1 P.M.
Sunday, Aug. 7,	9 A.M.	Sunday, Aug. 7,	2 30 P.M.
Monday, Aug. 8, for Bank in connection with the Laura,	5 A.M.	Monday Aug. 8 in connection with the Laura,	5 A.M.
Monday, Aug. 8,	11 A.M.	Tuesd'y, Aug. 9,	3 P.M.
Tuesd'y, Aug. 9,	11 A.M.	Wednes, Aug. 10,	4 P.M.
Wednes, Aug. 10,	12 M.	Thurs... Aug. 11,	5 P.M.
Thurs... Aug. 11,	1 P.M.	Friday... Aug. 12	2 30 P.M.
Friday... Aug. 12,	6 30 A.M.	Saturd... Aug. 13,	5 30 P.M.
Saturd... Aug. 13,	2 P.M.	Sunday, Aug. 14,	3 P.M.
Sunday, Aug. 14,	7 30 A.M.	Monday, Aug. 15,	3 30 P.M.
Monday, Aug. 15,	8 A.M.	Tuesd'y, Aug. 16,	4 30 P.M.
Tuesd'y, Aug. 16,	8 A.M.	Wednes, Aug. 17,	4 30 P.M.
Wednes, Aug. 17,	9 A.M.	Thurs... Aug. 18,	10 A.M.
Thurs... Aug. 18,	9 A.M.	Friday... Aug. 19,	11 A.M.
Friday... Aug. 19,	7 A.M.	Saturd... Aug. 20,	11 30 A.M.
Saturd... Aug. 20,	7 30 A.M.	Sunday, Aug. 21,	1 P.M.
Sunday, Aug. 21,	7 30 A.M.	Monday, Aug. 22,	1 P.M.
Monday, Aug. 22,	9 A.M.	Tuesd'y, Aug. 23,	2 P.M.
Tuesd'y, Aug. 23,	10 A.M.	Wednes, Aug. 24,	3 P.M.
Wednes, Aug. 24,	11 A.M.	Thurs... Aug. 25,	4 P.M.
Thurs... Aug. 25,	12 M.	Friday... Aug. 26,	5 30 P.M.
Friday... Aug. 26,	6 30 A.M.	Saturd... Aug. 27,	5 30 P.M.
Saturd... Aug. 27,	2 P.M.	Sunday, Aug. 28,	3 30 P.M.
Sunday, Aug. 28,	7 30 A.M.		

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN GROVE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (DIRECT) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows, from the foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE BRANCH PORT.	
Thurs... Aug. 4,	11:30 A.M.	Thurs... Aug. 4,	6 A.M.
Friday... Aug. 5	12 M.	Friday... Aug. 5,	6:30 A.M.
Satur... Aug. 6,	1:30 P.M.	Satur... Aug. 6,	7:30 A.M.
Monday, Aug. 8,	5 P.M.	Monday, Aug. 8,	9 A.M.
Tuesday Aug. 9,	4 P.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 9,	10 A.M.
Wednes... Aug. 10,	3:30 P.M.	Wednes... Aug. 10,	5:30 A.M.
Thurs... Aug. 11,	4 P.M.	Thurs... Aug. 11,	6 A.M.
Friday... Aug. 12,	3:30 P.M.	Friday... Aug. 12,	7 A.M.
Satur... Aug. 13,	4:30 P.M.	Satur... Aug. 13,	7 A.M.
Monday... Aug. 15,	3:30 P.M.	Monday... Aug. 15,	6 A.M.
Tuesday Aug. 16,	3:30 P.M.	Tuesday Aug. 16,	7 A.M.
Wednes... Aug. 17,	4 P.M.	Wednes... Aug. 17,	7 A.M.
Thurs... Aug. 18,	4:30 P.M.	Thurs... Aug. 18,	7 A.M.
Friday... Aug. 19,	5 P.M.	Friday... Aug. 19,	8 A.M.
Satur... Aug. 20,	12 M.	Saturday... Aug. 20,	8 A.M.

Saturday, Aug. 21 leave 42d Port 2 P. M., and leave Camp Meeting, Port Washington, 6 P.M.
Tuesday, Aug. 23, 8 A.M.
Wednes. Aug. 24, 10 A.M.
Thurs... Aug. 25, 5:30 A.M.
Friday... Aug. 26, 6:30 A.M.
Saturday, Aug. 27, 7 A.M.
Monday, Aug. 29, 6 A.M.
Tuesday, Aug. 30, 7 A.M.
Wednes. Aug. 31, 7 A.M.
Thurs... Sept. 1, 7 A.M.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.
MONDAY MORNING, Aug. 24, the LAURA will leave Red Bank at 6½ o'clock, stopping at all the landings on that river as usual touching at the Ocean House for passengers from Long Branch by stages—stage being the only way by which passengers can reach this Ocean House—that morning in time to take the Line. The LAURA will connect with the *Long Branch* for New-York outside the Bar, at the mouth of the river.

ROCKAWAY.
The steamer OLIVE, Capt. BAULSIR, leaves Catharine Market-slip EVERY MORNING at 9 A. M., Spring-st., 9:20, Pier No 4 North River at 9½, for Rockaway, returning to the City at 6½ P. M. Bring your lines for blue fish. Fare 50 cents.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, for UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

A DELIGHTFUL SAIL ON SUNDAY, Aug 21, to West Point and Newburgh.—The large and commodious steamer ERIE, Capt. BARNELL, will leave the pier foot of Harrison-st., North River, at 7 o'clock, stopping at Chrisopher st. Amos-st., 22d st. and 42d-st landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Verplanck's Point, Caldwell's, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Fare to Newburgh, 50 cents; to Dobbs' Ferry, 25 cents.

FARE 50 CENTS TO WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH.—Tickets to the above places and return, 75 cents. Steamer BROADWAY leaves Pier foot of Jay-st. (touching at Christopher) every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat ALBORA Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock; returning, leave Peekskill at 1 P. M., touching at Amos-st.,

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS W. A. Hitchcock, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c. as follows: Amos-st., at 9½ A.M.; 13½ and 3¼ P.M.; Spring-st., at 9¾ A.M., 12½ and 3¾ P.M. Pier No 4, North River, at 10 A.M., 1 and 4 P.M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P.M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

DAILY FOR BARTFORD, DIRECT.—FROM Peck-slip east River, at 4 o'clock P.M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and CHANCE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR GREENPORT, ORIENT AND SAG HARBOR.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-slip, Pier No 33, East River every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT AND NEWark EXCURSIONS DAILY, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED).—Fare, 13 cents. Steamer TAHMENEND leaves Newark at 7½ A.M., and 1½ P.M., and foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 10 A.M. and 4½ P.M., also, with parties, at Newark Bay House. Connects with Bellville boat.

FOR FLUSHING COLLEGE POINT, ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market Slip 9½ A.M., 1½, 5 P.M. Leaves Flushing at 7½ 11½ A.M.; 3 P.M. Low fare 15 cents. Excursion ticket to go and return, 25 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P.M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE.—STOPping at Whitestone, City Island, New Rochelle. The steamer GEORGE LAW leaves Catherine-slip at 8½, stopping at Delancey, 10th, 26th and 33d sts. This boat does not stop at Stratton port.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck slip, East River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 o'clock M., arriving in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven trains.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamer HENDRIK HUDSON, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A.M.

NOTICE.—CAMP MEETING AT SING SING, COMmencing Aug. 22, 1859; steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay st., touching at Christopher-st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock. Fare 25 cents.

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—STEAMER GOVERNOR leaves Pier No 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P.M. Fare—cabin, $3; deck, $1. L. KENNY, Agent, No. 26 Coenties slip.

FOR KEYPORT—FROM THE FOOT OF MURRAY-ST.—KEYPORT leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P.M., and Keyport at 7 A.M. ALICE PRICE leaves at 9 o'clock A.M. and Keyport at 3 P.M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—STOPping at Boyle's Dock, Great Neck and Sands Point. The new steamer LONG ISLAND leaves Pier No. 32 East River, (James-slip,) every day, at 4 P.M.

WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, &c.—The steamboat THOMAS POWELL, foot of Jay-st., at 3½ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from foot of Barrison-st., at 7 o'clock A.M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip every day, at 1 P.M. THOMAS LOCKYER, No. 113 South-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 358 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

TO CHAIR-MAKERS.—STATE, COUNTY and shop rights for the use of "Blanchard's Patent" for bending wood, in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, for sale by C. A. BIGGS, No. 49 Broad-st., or JOHN SILSBY, No. 8 South William-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, stoves, &c., at No. 129 6th-av., between 8th and 10th sts.

PROPOSALS.

KEYPORT AND HOLMDEL TURNPIKE COMPANY.—Proposals will be received for grading a turnpike from Keyport to Holmdel, 6¾ miles, with culverts and bridges, till Thursday, Sept 1, next. Plans and specifications can be seen by calling on ALFRED NAPING, Esq., Keyport, N. J.
H. H. LEABROOK, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers, on SATURDAY, August 20, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the v

Letter from Auditor Benton on the Canal Debt.

CANAL DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 20, 1859.

Hon. H. Gardner, Canal Commissioner, Lockport:

DEAR SIR: In complying with your request for an expression of my views in respect to the condition of the State as to its canal finances, I approach the subject with some reluctance; not that I have any fear to speak the honest convictions of my judgment on matters of general interest whenever the public welfare may seem to require it, but I have strong doubts, whether, even now, any discussion however elaborate, and pointed to questions of the first importance, can or will arouse the attention of our people to the examination of the subject upon which you have asked my views.

The adversities which have been intentionally precipitated upon the most useful and beneficial enterprise ever undertaken by the State, both as respects its internal-political economy, and its relations with coterminous States has involved us in a series of financial complications that will eventually bring upon us not only foul disgrace, but interminable public miseries, unless some radical and permanent measures are soon adopted to avert them.

The more we cheapen, without some good reason, the transit of property and products on our canals, produced and contributed by thirteen States of the Union, the heavier will be the burdens thrown recklessly upon the people. The legitimate traffic between the Atlantic and Western States, which cannot be diverted by fair and remunerative competition from our canals, will be fully adequate, with reasonable and properly adjusted tolls, to yield an annual income, if properly and fairly administered, to meet every constitutional demand upon our canal revenues, so as effectually to shield the public from any burden in regard to them.

The recent measures of the contracting Board in reducing the expenses of superintendence and repairs, was a step taken in the right direction, and will, if rigidly adhered to and enforced, produce an annual saving to the State of more than $400,000 without any depreciation in the usefulness of our proud imperial waters.

An unsparing hand must be laid upon the expenses of a collection when $30,000 a year may better be saved than wasted. Why should the people be taxed to make up deficiencies so needlessly and causelessly created? What we now require, and soon must have, is a well digested plan of public finance; of ways and means to meet the present and future wants of the State, until the annual canal revenues, under any circumstances, will produce an income sufficient to meet the just claims of the public creditors for canal indebtedness. That plan must embrace, or should be based upon *equitable* taxes. It is not now proposed to open or discuss what that plan should be, but there can be no doubt, judging from past experience, that a proposition which would be strictly *equitable* and eminently just, would encounter very serious corporate opposition.

A sinking fund to meet an annually accruing indebtedness should be fixed, certain and permanent; and its income or revenue drawn from available and unfailing sources, not liable to be interrupted or subject to diversion, nor dependent upon the opinion of any one to defeat the very objects which the creation and establishment of the fund were intended to secure. There cannot be any more doubt of the unconstitutionality of a deficiency loan upon the credit of either of the sinking funds named in the seventh article of the Constitution, to satisfy the claims of the public creditors payable out of those funds, than there can be on the legality of the original debt. The debt in this case is contracted upon the credit of the fund. It is in fact a mere revenue bond, provided for by the fifth section of the article, and hence the limitation and restrictions of the twelfth section, as to the creation of debts for other objects, have no application whatever. The expediency and policy of making such debts is an entirely different matter.

These debts have heretofore been contracted, and the same must and will be repeated, or the claims of the creditors of the State will be repudiated.

Waiving any further discussion of theories, I will enter at once upon the main design of this letter. The accumulations of the Sinking Fund under section 1 of article 7 of the Constitution, from the 1st day of January, 1856, to the 1st day of July, 1858, enabled the State on the latter day to pay off $1,558,605 34 of the canal stock debt of 1846, and in 1860 and 1861 $3,126,074 22 of that debt falls due, and cannot and will not be paid without the aid of deficiency loans on the credit of the fund. The available surplus of this fund on the 30th of September last was only $819,886 45, and after paying the interest on the debt for the current year, the balance applicable to the principal will not much exceed $200,000. A small contribution towards extinguishing a debt of $3,000,000 in the course of two years.

With the constitutional surplus of $1,700,000 a year, this fund would pay more than $1,000,000 annually of the old debt of 1846, and the whole of that debt would be liquidated by the canal tolls, before any part of the principal of the new debt, contracted under section 3 of article 7, for the enlargement and completion of the public works would fall due. After which the canal revenues would be applicable to the liquidation of the new debt. With a proper adjustment of the tolls, a rigid and economical enforcement of the collection of them; a strict adherence to a reduction in the expenses of superintendence and repairs, and though last, not the least important, the enactment of judicious and proper laws to protect the State against an injurious, unwise, and inconsiderate competition, we can have but little doubt that a surplus of $1,700,000 a year can be secured and maintained.

The characteristics of this competition are peculiarly demonstrative. It is destructive to the interests of those who promote and carry it on; it is directly hostile to the welfare of the State, and ruinous to the industrial pursuits and business connected with the Canals. It pays a bounty on the products of the Western States over those of our own State, and offers a premium on all flour manufactured beyond our borders injurious to our own milling interests. These are some of the particular benefits, faintly portrayed, of this lauded competition.

What the people of Pennsylvania have achieved by the sale of their public works, which cost nearly $40,000,000, for $7,500,000 to a railway corporation, will become a "fixed fact" in our own State, when our canals are struck off to the highest corporation bidder. It is this: A permanent direct tax to pay the principal and interest of our canal debt, and the levy of increased tolls on the agricultural and other products of the State, equal to a tax of one and a half mills upon the dollar annually, while the increased tolls on merchandise would materially enhance the burden upon our own State, and tend materially to cripple the commerce of New-York. While we feel very sensibly the effects of an unrestrained and inconsiderate competition, we can see clearly the consequences of committing the commerce and carrying trade in and through the State to a corporate monopoly.

The present indebtness of the State, I mean that which is called the "floating debt," arising out of the construction of the public works, is now between two and a half and three millions of dollars. Other obligations at present contingent, may arise that will require liquidation at some future time. This amount is now too uncertain to be estimated. I will not suppose the people of the State capable of repudiating any fair obligation incurred on their behalf, and it may therefore justly be assumed, that the indebtness will be met by a direct tax for the whole amount due, or that its payment will be provided for in the way indicated by recent legislative action.

If the loan of $2,500,000 shall be approved by the people at the next election, it will require the levy of an annual tax of one-fifth of a mill on the dollar, upon the valuation of 1858, to pay the annual interest on the debt, and provide the constituent part of the fund to redeem the principal of it in eighteen years. The Constitution requires, and the law imposes an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on the loan as it falls due, and to discharge the principal within the above period.

There is no probability, however, that the payment of the whole loan will be extended the entire period of eighteen years.

It will, no doubt, be reimbursable by instalments of half a million or dollars at given periods, and as often as the accumulations of the Sinking Fund will redeem that amount of stock. At every periodical redemption of the principal, the tax for interest will be reduced in proportion to the reduction of the debt. A Sinking Fund of $130 000 a year will in every four years pay off $500,000 of the debt, and consequently if the stock bear interest at five per cent, the periodical reductions in the tax will be $25,000 every four years.

If a plan of liquidation somewhat in conformity to the above shall be adopted, the contribution by tax during the last eight years of the loan, will be a fraction over one-tenth of a mill upon the present valuations. It would be onerous and oppressive upon the people, to raise the required funds payable in one or two years, but the mode suggested by the law in question will afford all the relief demanded to cover the liabilities existing at the passage of the act.

An annual investment of $84,633 89 at five per cent. will pay off a debt of $2,500,000 in eighteen years, showing that the annua investments will produce during the period, if properly managed, $976,589 98, or nearly two-fifths of the whole principal debt. I cannot believe this mode of liquidation will be adopted, and the reason is the dangers to be apprehended from losses in the investments during the progress of maturity, unless the investments should be confined or restricted to our State, or other stocks of equal credit. But if the method of paying off the principal of this debt by installments every four years should be adopted, the interest on the invested accumulations of the fund will amount to $155,600 00. Having had no part or lot officially in the creation of this debt, I can have no feeling except in common with every other citizen of the State, as to the result of the vote that may be given next November, on the approval or non approval of the contemplated loan. But since we of the present generation must be compelled to pay by annual tax the interest on the new debt of $12 000,000, it is no more than fair and just, that those who may come after us should take the heritage subject to this small incumbrance. If our citizens are true to themselves, and the paramount interest of the State, they will see to it in time that the principal of the new debt is liquidated by the surplus Canal revenues.

I am respectfully yours, N. S. BENTON.

The Kansas Fines.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION IN THE STATE OF JEFFERSON.

A letter from Leavenworth, Kansas, Aug. 16, says:

"The Constitutional Convention, adjourned from the first Monday in June to the first Monday in August, met in Denver city on the 1st inst., but shortly afterwards adjourned to Auraria. After a week's session, and considerable opposition among the Delegates, a Constitution for the State of Jefferson was adopted, to be submitted to the people for acceptance or rejection. The adjournment took place on Saturday evening, and the affair wound up in a general glorification.

Capt. GARRISON, United States Commissary during the Mexican war, was President of the Convention.

The heavy rains in the mountains had ceased, and the diggings are again worked. The health of the miners, which had been precarious in consequence of the immense fall of water, was improving. Not less than twenty persons had died of the mountain fever, caused by the continued rains. In an affray that took place on the evening of the 6th, in front of the Denver House, Col. JOHNSON, of Leavenworth city, fired at the Sheriff of Arrapahoe county, the ball passed through the latter's hat, and struck Capt. JEFFERY a looker-on, former employe of the Express, in the left shoulder, shattering the bones and making amputation almost unavoidable."

Cricket.

ST. GEORGE'S CLUB *vs.* NEW-WINDSOR CLUB.

The above Clubs played on Wednesday at Hoboken, the St. George's winning the match. We annex the score.

ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.

First Innings.	Runs.	Second Innings.	Runs.
Russell b. Lillywhite	1	Russell, c. J. Van Buren, b. Lillywhite	4
Wilson, c. George, b. Lillywhite	7	Wilson, b. Lillywhite	3
Harrington, b. Lillywhite	2	Harrington, run out	34
Chipchase, c. J. Chatfield, b. Lillywhite	35	Chipchase, c. Lillywhite	4
Burnett, c. Van Plank, b. R. Van Buren	8	Burnett, b. Lillywhite	2
Ford, b. Lillywhite	3	Ford, not out	2
Watson, b. Lillywhite	26	Watson, c. J. D. Van Buren, b. R. Van Buren	8
Bailey, b. Lillywhite	6	Bailey, c. I. Van Buren, b. Lillywhite	14
Oddie, not out	6	Oddie, run out	5
Walker, c. Pryor, b. Lillywhite	6	Walker, b. Lillywhite	21
Trenor, b. Lillywhite	0	Trenor, b. George	1
Byes 2, Wide 19	21	Byes 2, Wides 7, no Ball 1	10
Total	103	Total	118

NEW WINDSOR CLUB.

First Innings.	Runs.	Second Innings.	Runs.
J. D. Van Buren, b. Wilson	0	J. D. Van Buren, b. Bailey	5
Prior, c. Walker, b. Wilson	0	Prior, not out	0
Lillywhite, b. Wilson	0	Lillywhite, b. Wilson	6
B. Van Plank, c. Walker, b. Wilson	0	George, b. Bailey	5
R. Van Buren, b. Chipchase	0	F. Van Buren, b. Wilson	6
George, c. Walker, b. Wilson	5	M. Verplanck, c. Chipchase, b. Wilson	0
F. Van Buren, b. Wilson	8	A. Van Buren, b. Bailey	3
M. Verplanck, c. Chipchase, b. Wilson	0	J. Chatfield, c. Trenor, b. Bailey	1
A. Van Buren, b. Wilson	0	Bye 1, wides 10	11
J. Chatfield, not out	4	Total	33
C. Chatfield, c. Trenor, b. Bailey	0		
Byes 6, bg. bye 1, wides 15	22		
Total	44		

Umpires, Messrs. PARR and VINTEN.

THE SECOND ELEVEN KINGS COUNTY CRICKET CLUB VS. THE FIRST ELEVEN FLATBUSH CRICKET CLUB.

This was a return match at Flatbush. The match resulted as follows:

KINGS COUNTY CLUB.

First Innings.	Runs	Second Innings.	Runs.
Rollins, st. Keeswill, b. Howard	0	Rollins, c. Robbinson, b. Sanders	2
Porter, c. Howard, b. Bagley	0	Porter, b. Sanders	8
Alvey, b. Howard	16	Alvey, b. Sanders	0
Davis, c. Sanders, b Howard	3	Davis b. Howard	1
Pick, c. Howard b. Howard	8	Pick, run out	7
Light, c. Robbins, b. Bagley	1	Light, b. Sanders	3
Harding, b. Sanders	0	Harding, b. Sanders	5
Wild, c White b Sanders	0	Wild, b. Sanders	4
Carpenter, c. Howard, b. Howard	2	Carpenter, b. Sanders	1
Gardner, not out	3	Gardner, not out	1
Ward, c. White, b. Sanders	0	Ward, b. Sanders	1
Byes	3	Byes	1
Wides	5	Wides	1
No ball	1	No ball	1
Total	39	Total	37

FIRST ELEVEN FLATBUSH CRICKET CLUB.

First Innings.	Runs.	Second Innings.	Runs.
Robbinson, c. Porter, b. Pick	0	Robbinson, b. Pick	1
Howard, c. Gardner, b. Gardner	7	Howard, b. Pick	1
Kreswell, b. Gardner	3	Kreswell, b. Pick	6
White, c. Gardner, b. Gardner	3	White, b. Pick	1
Haydon, b. Gardner	0	Haydon, run out	3
Sanders, b. Gardner	0	Sanders, b. Gardner	6
Bause, b. Gardner	0	Walker, b. Gardner	8
Walker, not out	8	Bagley, run out	6
Bagley, c. Alvey, b. Pick	2	Carl, c. Harding, b. Pick	4
Carl, b. Gardner	5	Catelyou, b. Pick	0
Catelyou, b. Gardner	0	Byes	0
Byes	1	al	41
Total	27		

Another Plan for Settling the Difficulties o the Erie Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have seen in your valuable paper several projects, sustained with persuasive explanations, for relieving the New-York and Erie Railroad Company and its Bondholders from the alarming predicament in which it is now placed. The singular views entertained by the writers upon this subject must be quite amusing to those not interested in the concern—and who look at an attempt to pay debts *without money or credit* in a common-sense way. But to us who have a deep interest in the Stock and Bonds of the concern it becomes a matter of serious reflection and of no less serious inquiry. One fact we are all aware of and that is, that if the concern does not raise money to pay its debts, the Road will be sold to speculators through whom nearly forty millions of property will be sacrificed for about one-third of its intrinsic value—much of it the inheritance of individuals who claim our sympathy, and who as far as we can accomplish their desired protection without injury to our own interest and to the just claims of creditors, should be defended against losses. The restoration of the credit of this concern, and its eventual restoration in all its varied interests to a par value, is plainly exhibited in prospect if the course of the Committee of the Board of Directors be such as every discreet man would adopt in a like case of embarrassment. The projectors who have elicited their schemes through various presses, have seemed to present to us a cure either by reducing the outlay on the Road by the excision of about one-half its present amount, and the debt now due to fall upon the Stock and the unsecured Bonds. Now this project supposes a sale of the property under foreclosure—for no other proceeding short of an act of the Legislature can authorize this excision. Another set of schemers propose to eke out the duration of the Company until next Spring, at the expense of the Stockholders and unsecured Bondholders, to an amount of a million and a quarter. Now this scheme is, I think, worse than the former—for the unsecured Bondholders are as much creditors of the Company as those who claim to be secured. And we fail to be clear-sighted financiers, if we do not reflect that what are called *secured Bondholders* may have their pretensions contested in a Court of Equity, which may regard the act of the Directors *as fraudulent in issuing mortgage Bonds to hold exclusively a property upon the basis of which several millions had premously been borrowed from individuals who are now called unsecured Bondholders.*

Now, Sir, I am not disposed to depreciate any bondholders' rights—being myself a bondholder in four successive issues—but any man who has looked into the operation of a heavy debt upon the property of all grades in this Road must see that temporary relief will not avail us. All the claims now due against the Company must be provided for—to be satisfied at par—or the Company cannot recover its credit.

1. The second mortgage bonds	$4.000.000
2. All the coupons and interest	1,000.000
3. Floating debt—said to be	500,000
4. Contingent claims	500,000
5. Expenses in completing Long Dock	800,000
Total	$6,890,000

And now how to raise the money. My answer is: Make an assessment on the market value of the stock and bonds yet to be paid—all must aid *pro rata* in extricating the Company from its perilous position—and a subscription in cash can be paid by substituting the same amount in second mortgage bonds, in coupons due or in claims admitted to be due. And, in order to avoid the smallest possible injustice to any class of subscribers, let the third mortgage bondholder be paid for his subscription in bonds of the same class; the fourth and fifth mortgage bondholders in mortgage bonds of the fourth and fifth grade; the unsecured bondholders in their respective grades of bonds, and the stockholders in stock; *all to be issued on the par valuation.*

The stockholders, by this arrangement, will be the severest sufferers—for, at the present market prices, say 5 to 6 per cent., it will take at least a subscription on twenty shares to be reimbursed by one share. But the shareholders, as well as the bondholders, will find themselves more than doubly remunerated in the rise of their present investments. Third Mortgage Bonds will become Second Mortgage, and Fourth will become Third—and the purchase of Second Mortgage Bonds coupons and claims, (as now depreciated at the Stock Board,) to be canceled in the payment of subscriptions, will afford an additional profit to those who are assessed.

It is to be meanwhile understood that those who prefer paying their assessments in money shall be allowed to do so by monthly installments of 12 months, with interest—their obligations to be secured by an assignment of the Bonds or Stock assessed.

A BOND AND STOCKHOLDER.

A GREAT RUN AT BILLIARDS.—WILLIAM STETTER, proprietor of a billiard room at the corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, in a game with Mr. WILSON, made the astonishing run of two thousand and eight points, and was obliged to stop through sheer fatigue, leaving the balls in a condition to continue the game indefinitely. The game, which was played in the presence of eight witnesses, will be continued.—*Cincinnati Inquirer.*

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, devotes his attention exclusively to Operative Surgery and Office Consultations on the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Hemorrhoids, Rupture, Fistula and Concealed Abscess of the Rectum are cured without knife or ligature, by a process requiring no confinement. Office hours from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all other hours Dr. D. is at his private hospital, where spacious apartments and the purest air in the City, with separate nurses, are provided for those who require the more serious operations of prolonged dietetic treatment, unattainable at their own homes or at hotels.

The office of the *Scalpel* is at No. 1 Vesey-street, Astor House, where all literary and business communications must be left.

[Advertisement.]

ALL VALUE THEIR HEALTH.

Let all those provide a box of BRANDRETH'S Vegetable Universal Pills, so that in case dysentery, or colic, or headache, or any other sickness comes on, they may be resorted to at once. Neither impurities of water, nor impurities of air can seriously injure those who use Brandreth's Pills as their medicine.

Let the wise consider. Sold at 25 cents, with full directions, at No. 294 Canal-street, and by all druggists

[Advertisement.]

EVIDENCES FOR THE CHRISTIAN.—Anything from the Holy Land has a value in the Christian's eyes. From the Mount of Olives, memorable in Bible history, the missionary ship *Henry Hall* has brought the huge trunk of an ancient olive tree to New-York, and it is a curiosity of the rarest sort. It is at Barnum's Museum. This afternoon and evening there are excellent entertainments there besides.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Disease arises from weakness in some one or more of our organic functions. These Pills, by their restorative, sanative and cleansing action, invigorate the blood and strengthen the constitution generally. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New York.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—WARNER, PECK & Co. feel assured that their new styles of Gas Fixtures must suit the most fastidious. Call at our great manufacturing dépôt,

No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 19.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, 1874	101¾	
3,000	N. C. State 6s	94½	
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90..s30	87	
10,000	do	87	
5,000	do	b30 87	
10,000	do	s15 86⅞	
1 000	Virginia 6s	93⅝	
55 000	Missouri State 6's	82½	
25 000	do	b30 82½	
25,000	do	s30 82¾	
5 000	do	s60 92¾	
14,000	do	c 82¾	
15 000	do	s30 82¾	
8 000	Louisiana 6's	86½	
2 000	B'yn City W. L.	100	
2,500	N. Cen R. 6s	91	
1,000	Erie R., 1st M'g	84	
5,000	E. R. 2d m. bs. ex.	72	
3 000	E. R. 4th m. bs	39	
2 000	Ill. Cen. R. bs	s60 85	
25	National Bank	101	
20	Bank of Commerce	96¾	
13	Ocean Bank	92	
15	Amer. Ex. Bank	101½	
40	Metropolitan Bank	108½	
24	Continental Bank	99¾	
10	Bank New-York	101	
85	do	101	
25	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	90¾	
25	do	s27 90¼	
350	N. Y. Cent. R.	b60 72	
1995	do	opg 72	
100	do	s60 71⅝	
100	do	s10 71⅞	
300	do	c 72	
100	do	s3 aft opg 72	
200	do	b30 72	
100	do	b10 72	
200	do	b60 72⅛	
100	do	b6 72	
50	do	s20 71⅞	
100	do	b5 aft opg 72	
50	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	s60 75	
7	Erie Railroad	5⅛	
100	do	5	
400	Harlem Railroad	9¾	
100	Reading Railr'd	b30 43½	
100	do	c 43⅜	
100	do	s30 43⅛	
300	do	s60 43	
350	do	b30 43⅛	
25	do	43	
200	do	43⅛	
80	M. S. & N. I. R.	6¾	
5	Michigan Cen. R.	42⅜	
100	do	43	
300	do	s10 43	
50	do	43⅛	
150	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R'd s.	22⅜	
600	do	s10 22⅜	
250	do	s15 22⅜	
50	do	s30 22⅝	
100	do	s60 22⅝	
100	do	c 22⅝	
800	do	23	
100	Panama Railroad	115¾	
200	Illinois Central R.	65	
10	Clev., Col. & Cin. R	93	
20	Gal. and Chic. R.	63¾	
50	do	65⅜	
500	do	65½	
100	do	b60 65½	
250	do	b3 65½	
350	do	s30 65⅝	
150	do	b60 65⅝	
150	do	s30 65¾	
200	do	s3 66⅜	
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	26¾	
200	do	b30 26¾	
800	Chi. & R. Is. R.	b60 62	
100	do	62⅜	
650	do	62⅞	
50	Chi. Bur. & Qu. R.	53	

SECOND BOARD.

$1 000	U. S. 5s, 1865	100½	
15.000	Missouri State 6s	82¾	
5 000	Erie R. 3d m. B.	63	
20	Bank of Commerce	96⅝	
50	D. & H. Canal Co.	s25 90½	
50	Cum Coal Co. Pref.	13¾	
50	Pacific Mail S. Co.	b30 76	
100	Harlem R.	b60 10	
100	Harlem R. Pref.	b60 35¾	
100	do	35¾	
100	N. Y. Central R.	s w 72¾	
30	do	72¾	
200	do	opg 72¾	
50	do	s60 72	
50	do	s30 72¾	
100	do	72¾	
300	do	b60 72¾	
100	Erie Railroad	5¾	
150	Hud. River R.	32¾	
200	Reading Railroad	43⅜	
100	Mich. Central R.	s30 43½	
100	do	s60 43	
12	Illinois Central R.	65	
300	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	b60 21¾	
150	do	24¾	
200	do	s10 24	
100	do	24¾	
400	do	s10 24¾	
550	do	24¾	
400	do	b30 24¾	
200	do	s3 24¾	
200	do	24¾	
20	Galena & Chic. R.	65½	
150	do	s30 65¾	
300	do	b30 66	
250	do	s10 66⅞	
1,000	Chic. & R. I. R.	63	
100	do	s30 62¾	
300	do	b30 63	

FRIDAY, Aug. 19—P. M.

The Stock Exchange shows increased activity, to-day, with a more decided disposition to speculate for the advance than we have seen for several months; particularly on the Railroad Share list. Prices are up on New-York Central, Hudson River, Harlem, and nearly all the Western Stocks. In one of the latter, Michigan Guaranteed, in which, daily, the *secret* sales of late have been very free at from 21 down to 19½, the advance on yesterday's rise is equal to 2½ ₱ cent., with a marked scarcity of certificates for delivery. The price at the close, on Thursday, was 22@22½, and this afternoon 24½@24¾ ₱ cent. The business in New-York Central was over 5,000 shares, opening at 72 and rising to 72½ ₱ cent., finally leaving off 72½ ₱ cent. Galena rose to 66 ₱ cent., firm, and Rock Island to 63 ₱ cent., large sales. Toledo 20½, and Illinois Central 65¾@66 ₱ cent., at the close. The Bonds of the latter were scarce, and a cash bid, 3 ₱ cent. above the last sales, failed to be supplied, closing 88@89 ₱ cent. Panama shares were firmer, and not offered under 116 ₱ cent. at the close. Pacific Mail rose to 76 ₱ cent. Delaware and Hudson rose to 90¾; Hudson River to 32¾, and Harlem Preferred to 35¼@35¾. Reading was barely steady, and closed a fraction under yesterday's last price. Michigan Central 43½@43¾ ₱ cent., and new stock scarce for cash delivery. In State Stocks there was quite a full business in Missouris and Tennessees, but neither quite so strong in price as yesterday. The U. States new Fives again brought 101¾ per cent. New York Central lines firm, and all the Erie mortgages in rather steadier demand, and the First and Third higher by full 3 ₱ cent. The Fourth brought 39 ₱ cent. The general market at the close manifested a slight reaction in New York Central, but was otherwise firm, and the tendency of the dealings to still higher rates.

The upward movement on the Stock Exchange, is rather strongly backed up by the market for Money and Exchanges. The former is easy, and the latter dropped to 110 per cent. 60 days sight on London, to-day, with all the leading Bankers, and we learn that a small fraction below this was accepted where round sums were bid for Short sight was offered from 110¼ to 110½ ₱ cent., and francs f5 16¼@f5 15 at 60 days. The steamers will take out to-morrow about $300.000 in Silver, and $450,000 to $600,000 in bar Gold, as intimated yesterday. No additional engagements made to-day as far as we are advised. The Gold is nearly or quite replaced in Bank by the disbursement, net, of $474,000 from the Sub-treasury to-day, reducing the balance in that office to $4,888,948. In Money, we hear of demand loans at 6 ₱ cent; Bank discounts 7 ₱ cent. 60@90 days and four dates outside of Bank at 7@8 ₱ cent. for strictly prime bills. At Bank the supply of Money is somewhat easier, owing to an improved Specie strength in some of the large institutions, and the falling off in demand from regular dealers in others.

The old New-York and New-Haven Railroad case is creating a new sensation, and the facts elicited on the hearing of Messrs. UNDERWOOD'S application for an injunction, noticed yesterday, place the management of the concern in no very enviable light before the public. Their own accountant, after a silence of several years, lets out the whole story of false pretences under which the separation of the so-called "genuine" and Schuyler stock was consummated. It will, of course, be assumed for granted, after reading HOLBROOK'S deposition, that, in point of law, the classification adopted by BULKLEY and his colleagues, is nothing more nor less than a gross fraud upon nearly two-fifths of the certificate holders. The full hearing of the case will come before the Court next Tuesday, on a motion to dissolue the injunction, if after the present damning developments, the managers of the concern can venture to insist upon paying another dividend until a re-examination or composition of the stock register is had, and some sort of justice done to the numerous sufferers by the great wrong of 1854. The *Journal of Commerce* thus speaks of the proceedings for preliminary injunctions:

"In the attempt to separate the 'genuine' from the 'fraudulent' stock, the officers of the Company began their investigation and partition at the entries, dated October, 1853; but Mr. VANDAVENTER, a Clerk of SCHUYLER'S, deposes that the over-issue, as shown by the Stock Ledger, began as far back as July, 1848! This throws the former division all into chaos again, as it shows that no inconsiderable portion of the stock hitherto supposed to be incontestibly genuine is subject to the same taint as that transferred afterward. Mr. GEORGE HOLBROOK, the expert who was employed to separate the stock, and who prepared the lists now recognized by the Company, gives a graphic account of the method employed, and of the arbitrary decisions made in doubtful cases, which shows that very much injustice must have been done, even though the intention had been to arrive at an impartial conclusion. Mr. HOLBROOK also deposes that he was afterwards employed to continue his investigations; but as in the progress of his work, he proposed a different distribution of one hundred and seventy-three shares, making changes in the amount of genuine stock held by twenty-four *different* persons, the Company, who had committed themselves to the first list, declined to accept the result of his second examination. The evidence thus brought out, if credited, (and there seems to be no attempt to impeach it,) must show conclusively that no separation of the true from the false stock can be certainly made; a position which we took at the time the over-issue was first discovered. In fact, there is no *false* stock; a large portion of the original issue has been so involved with the over-issue, that the two are indissolubly commingled beyond even a chemical analysis."

THE DEPOSITION OF MR. HOLBROOK.

City and County of New-York, ss:—George HOLBROOK, being duly sworn, says: That he resides in the vicinity of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, and that he is by occupation an accountant. That in the year 1854, and about a fortnight after it became known to the public that the said Robert Schuyler, the President of said Company, and its transfer agent at the City of New-York, had defrauded the said The New-York and New Haven Railroad Company, as was alleged, by over-issues of the stock of said Company to a large amount, this deponent was employed by said Company, through Mr. WORTHEN, its Vice-President, to come on from the City of Boston to the City of New-York, and to examine the books of said Company, and endeavor to ascertain the extent of the over-issue of said stock. That Mr. WORTHEN, the Vice-President of said Company, went on to Boston and had an interview with this deponent on the subject. That the result of that interview was that this deponent was employed by said Company to ascertain the extent of the over-issue of the stock of said Company, but was not then, nor until the period hereinafter mentioned, employed to separate the stock or discover which was the genuine and which was the over-issued stock. That nothing was said at that time on that subject.

And this deponent further says that, in pursuance of said employment by the Company, he came on immediately to the City of New-York, and proceeded to examine the books of said Company for the purpose aforesaid, simply of ascertaining the extent of such over issue of the stock of said Company. That this deponent was engaged about four weeks in such examination of the books of the Company, and then reported to the said Company or its officers and directors, as the result of his examination, that there existed an over-issue of 17.732 shares of the stock of said Company. That thereupon, or about that time, it was proposed by said Company to this deponent, that he should try to separate the genuine from the over-issued stock, and distinguish between them. That this deponent agreed to make the attempt, and this deponent was employed by the Company to examine the books of the Company for that purpose, and to make if possible such separation and discrimination. That this deponent was uncertain how far he should be able to make the separation. That after a trial of one week this deponent said he should not be able to do it, and was ready or inclined to give up the undertaking in despair, but he was encouraged by the officers and directors of said Company to persevere. That during the progress of deponent's work great anxiety was expressed by the officers and Directors as to his success. That this deponent was asked if he thought he should be able to trace half of the over-issued stock, and from inquiries of this sort, and remarks made by them, he interred and believed that the Directors and officers of the Company were not satisfied if he succeded in tracing one-half of the over issued stock. That this deponent found the task of making such separation one of great difficulty and perplexity, that many of the cases were very complicated, and the correctness of the results at which this deponent arrived depends upon the correctness of the principles which he assumed or adopted. That if those principles should be decided by the Court to be in any case incorrect the result obtained by this deponent would be materially changed, not only in this particular case, but in others related to it, and the distribution in other instances of the genuine stock. That in making such distribution by this deponent it was an important and often controlling point whether R. & G. L. Schuyler were at the time of a transfer the holders of genuine stock, and of course whether it had passed to them or from them by previous transfers.

That this deponent received no particular directions for his guidance in such separation, except that he was directed to disregard the surrender or non-surrender of the certificates. That during the progress of deponent's examination, the character of particular stock became the subject of doubt, and the subject, also, of discussion and disagreeing opinion between this deponent and the officers and directors of the company, on the question whether such particular stock was to be classed as genuine or over-issued. *That, for example, this deponent remembers particularly the instance of five hundred and fifty shares of stock transferred to R. & G. L. Schuyler by H. J. Southmayd, Treasurer. That, if this deponent is not mistaken, the certificate of said stock had been outstanding for two years in the name of said Southmayd, when, on or about the first of February, 1854, the stock was transferred by the said Southmayd to the said R. & G. L. Schuyler, and such stock was deemed by this deponent, and the officers and directors of said company, GENUINE.* That from the 11th day of October, 1853, to that time, the stock account of the said R. & G. L. SCHUYLER appeared to be overdrawn, and in that case, the question arose how the stock so transferred to R. & G. L. Schuyler should be appropriated, and whether it passed by the several next succeeding transfers or not, and that question was the subject of debate for two or three days between this deponent and persons belonging to the management of said company. *That some of the directors differed in opinion with this deponent in relation to that question.* That this deponent required a decision before this deponent would proceed further, and said that he should abandon the undertaking if his opinion were not followed or were rejected, and finally the opinion of this deponent was adopted. That this deponent mentions this, and he might mention other cases to illustrate the difficulty and perplexity of the separation.

And this deponent further says that he was four or five weeks engaged in such separation of stock. That he endeavored to make the separation as well as he could, and with fidelity to the interests of the company. That cases of doubt had to be decided in some way, and were decided by the best light he had, with the aid of the opinions and decisions of the officers and directors of said company, or some of them, or of the counsel of said company, or both. That this deponent was, after all, in doubt, and at the close of said examination this deponent continued to be in doubt whether he had correctly distributed about two hundred shares of the genuine stock of the company to different individuals, and whether or not they should not be otherwise assigned.

And this deponent further says that a change in the distribution of two hundred shares of genuine stock, as said genuine stock would displace two hundred shares of over-issued stock, would affect the character and the ownership of four hundred shares, and would be likely to affect quite a number of individuals.

And this deponent further says that he never re-examined his work in said separation of said stock, either at the time of the examination aforesaid, or subsequently thereto. That this deponent never supposed that said examination was to be final and conclusive. That this deponent considered that it was not necessary to make a further examination until it was decided whether the company was liable for the over-issued stock; that if it should be held to be liable for both the genuine and over-issued stock, the separation would be unimportant. That this deponent was also under the impression, at the time of said examination, that the officers and directors of the company would be satisfied if he was able to trace, and succeed in tracing, half the over-issued stock. *That this deponent did not, therefore, re-examine his work, and, by a review of it, test the correctness of the results.*

And this deponent says, that he is informed and believes that the list of stock containing the results of this deponent's first examination and separation as aforesaid, has been ever since acted on by the said company in its elections, declaration and payment of dividends, and otherwise.

And this deponent says, that after the decision in the Court of Appeals of the first case decided in that Court, to wit, the Mechanics' Bank case, which, this deponent is informed and believes, was on or about June Term, 1